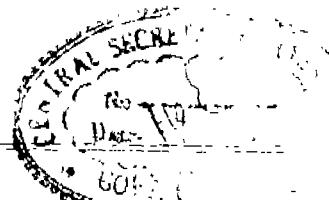




भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

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सं ९]

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, मार्च 2, 1996/फाल्गुन १२, १९१७

No. 9]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1996/PHALGUNA 12, 1917

इस भाग में भिन्न वृक्ष संस्था वी जाती है जिसमें कि यह अमर भंकलम के रूप में
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a
separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड ३—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-Section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (राज मंत्रालय को छोड़ते हुए) द्वारा जारी हित गण सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence)

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय

(विधि कार्य विभाग)

(न्यायिक अनुभाग)

सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 1996

का.आ 566:—नोटरीज नियम; 1956 के नियम 6 के
अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री
श्याम स्वरूप शर्मा, पट्टबोकेट, ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त
नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के
लिए दिया है कि उसे कोटा (राजस्थान) में व्यवसाय करने
के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का
आक्षेप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर
नियमित रूप में मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5 (45)/96—न्यायिक]

पी.सी. कण्णन, मक्षम प्राधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS

(Department of Legal Affairs)

(Judicial Section)

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1996

S.O. 566.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Sh. Shyam Swaroop Sharma Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Kota (Rajasthan).

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(15) 96-Judl.1]

P. C. KANNAN, Competent Authority

गृह मंत्रालय

(पुनर्वास प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 12 फरवरी, 1996

का.आ 567 :—1980 के अधिनियम 61 तथा 1984 के अधिनियम 35 द्वारा यथा संशोधित सार्वजनिक परिवार (अनधिकृत कड़वेदारों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एवं द्वारा, थीं आर. एस. आहुजा, अवर सचिव, 'पुनर्वास प्रभाग, गृह मंत्रालय, को सरकार का राजपत्रित अधिकारी होने के नाते उक्त अधिनियम के उद्देश्य के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारों नियुक्त करती है। वे, राष्ट्रीय राजपत्री भेज दिली में कोट्ला फिरोजगाह में स्थित सार्वजनिक परिवारों के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन सम्पदा अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेंगे तथा दायित्वों का निर्वाह करेंगे।

[संख्या 1 (3)/94-बन्दोबस्त]

प्रदीप कुमार शर्मा, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Rehabilitation Division)

New Delhi, the 12th February, 1996

S.O. 567.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971) as amended by Act 61 of 1980 and Act 35 of 1984 the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R. S. Ahuja, Under Secretary, Rehabilitation Division, Ministry of Home Affairs being a Gazzetted Officer of the Government, to be an Estate Officer for the purpose of the said Act. He shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of an Estate Officer under the said Act in respect of public premises, situated in the Kotla Ferozeshah in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

[No. 1(3)/94-Settlement]

P. K. SHARMA, Director

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड

नई दिल्ली, 19 फरवरी, 1996

का.आ 568 :—सामान्य सूचना के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मैमर्स आवास एवं शहरी विकास निगम लिमिटेड, हुडको हाउस, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003 को आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 36(1) (8) की धारा के प्रयोजनार्थ

फरनीरारण वर्ष 1995-96 से 1997-98 तक के लिए एक आवास वित्त कंपनी के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है।

2. यह अनुमोदन इस शर्त पर किया गया है कि कम्पनी आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 36(1) (8) के अधीन उपबंधों के अनुरूप होगी और उनका अनुसारित करेगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 9976/फा.सं. 204/28/94-आयकर नि-II] निशि सिंह, उप-सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

New Delhi, the 19th February, 1996

S.O. 568.—It is notified for general information that M/s. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd., Hudeco House, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110002, have been approved by the Central Government as a Housing Finance Company for the purposes of Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, for the assessment years 1995-96 to 1997-98.

2. The approval is subject to the condition that the company will conform to and comply with the provisions of section 36(1)(viii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

[Notification No. 9976/F. No. 204/28/94-ITA. II]

—NISHI SINGH, Dy. Secy.

आधिक कार्य विभाग

(बीमा प्रभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 1996

का.आ 569 :—गण्डपति, श्री के.सी. मित्तल को जो वर्तमान में ओरिएंटल इंडियारेस कम्पनी लिमिटेड के प्रधान एवं प्रब्रह्म निदेशक हैं, अन्तरिम बीमा विनियामक प्राधिकरण के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करते हैं।

2. यह नियुक्ति 8000 रुपए (निश्चित) के बेनमाना है जो विशेष सचिव, भारत सरकार के लिए आहय है। यह नियुक्ति कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से सामान्यतः नीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए होगी।

3. उनकी सेवा के विस्तृत निबंधन और शर्तें अलग से जारी की जाएंगी।

[एफ.सं. 17(2)/94-बीमा-5]

डॉ.सी. श्रीवास्तव, निदेशक

Department of Economic Affairs
(Insurance Division)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 6th February, 1996

S.O. 569.—The President is pleased to appoint Shri K. C. Mittal, presently Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Oriental Insurance Company Limited, as a Member of the interim Insurance Regulatory Authority. The appointment is till further orders.

2. The appointment is in the pay scale of Rs. 8000 (fixed) which is admissible to Special Secretaries to Government. The appointment would normally be for a period of 3 years from the date of taking charge.

3. The detailed terms and conditions of his service shall be issued separately.

[F. No. 17(2)/94-Ins. V]

D. C. S. V. Director

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 7 फरवरी, 1996

का.आ. 570.—राष्ट्रपति, कोयला मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार में वर्तमान सचिव, श्री एम.पी. मोदी, भारताय प्रशासन सेवा (आ.आर. 62) को सचिव, भारत सरकार के रैंक, वेतन और निवधन (3000 रुपया) में अन्तरिम बीमा विनियामक प्राधिकरण के अध्यक्ष के रूप में अगले आदेशों तक, पदभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से अधिकतम 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए नियुक्त करते हैं।

2. उनकी सेवा के विस्तृत निवधन और पर्याप्त अलग से जारी की जाएंगी।

[एक सं. 17/2/94-बीमा-5]

सं.एस. राव, संयुक्त सचिव

(Insurance Division)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 7th February, 1996

S.O. 571.—The President is pleased to appoint Shri M. P. Modi, IAS (OR: 62), presently Secretary, Ministry of Coal, Government of India, as Chairman of the interim Insurance Regulatory Authority in the rank, pay and terms of Secretary to Government of India (Rs. 8000) till further orders subject to a maximum period of 5 years from the date of his taking over the charge.

2. The detailed terms and conditions of his service shall be issued separately.

[F. No. 17(2)/94-Ins. V]

C. S. RAO, Jt. Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 7 फरवरी, 1996

का.आ. 571.—राष्ट्रपति, भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम, बम्बई के वर्तमान कार्यकारी निदेशक श्री एन. एम. गोवर्धन को अन्तरिम बीमा विनियामक प्राधिकरण के मद्दत्य के रूप में नियुक्त करते हैं। यह नियुक्ति अगले आदेशों तक है।

2. वह नियुक्ति 7300-7600 रुपए के वेतनमान में है जो अपर सचिव भारत सरकार को ग्राह्य है। नियुक्ति

कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से सामान्यतः तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए होगी।

3. उनकी सेवा के विस्तृत निवधन और पर्याप्त अलग से जारी की जाएंगी।

[एक सं. 17(2)/94-बीमा-5]

डी.सी. श्रीवास्तव निदेशक

ORDER

New Delhi, the 7th February, 1996

S.O. 571.—The President is pleased to appoint Shri R. C. Govardhan, presently Executive Director, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay, as a Member of the interim Insurance Regulatory Authority. The appointment is till further orders.

2. The appointment is in the pay scale of Rs. 7300-7600 which is admissible to Additional Secretaries to Government. The appointment would normally be for a period of 3 years from the date of taking charge.

3. The detailed terms and conditions of his service shall be issued separately.

[F. No. 17(2)/94-Ins. V]

D. C. SRIVASTAVA, Director

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 12 फरवरी, 1996

का.आ. 572.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की संस्थापि पर बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्र सरकार, एतद्वारा, घोषणा करती है, कि दि कोल्हापुर जिला जनजा सहकारी बैंक लि., बम्बई पर 31 मार्च, 1995 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए उसके द्वारा उसके तुलन-पत्र, लाभ-न्हानि लेखे एवं लेखा-परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट समाजार पत्रों में प्रकाशित करने के संबंध में बैंककारी विनियमन (सहकारी ममितियां), नियमावली, 1966 के नियम 10 के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 31 के उपर्युक्त लागू नहीं होंगे।

[सं. 1 (5)/96-ए.सी.]

वी.ए. नारायणन, अपर सचिव

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 12th February, 1996

S.O. 572.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on the recommendation of Reserve Banks of India hereby declares that the provisions of Sections 31 of the said Act read with Rule 10 of the Banking Regulation (Cooperative Societies)

Rules, 1966 shall not apply to the Kolhapur Zilha Janta Sahakari Bank Ltd., Bombay, in so far as they relates to the publication of their balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March 1995 with the auditor's report in a newspaper.

[No. 1(5)/96-AC]
B. A. NARAYANAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 फरवरी, 1996

का.आ. 573:—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत मर्कार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा, घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) (ग) (झ) के उपबन्ध, इंडियन बैंक के अध्यक्ष श्री एस. राज गोपाल पर जहां तक (1) इंडियन आपरचुनिटीज फण्ड लि. बेरमूडा और (2) इंडियन आपरचुनिटीज फण्ड (मारिशस) लि., मारिशस के बोर्डों में उनकी नियुक्ति का सम्बन्ध है, नाम नहीं होंगे।

[संख्या एफ. 20/3/94-बी.आ. -I]

के.के. मंगल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th February, 1996

S.O. 573.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Government of India on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-Section (1)(c)(i) of Section 10 of the said Act shall not apply to Shri S. Rajagopal, Chairman, Indian Bank in so far as it relates to his appointment on the Boards (i) Indian Opportunities Fund Ltd., Bermuda and (ii) Indian Opportunities Fund (Mauritius) Ltd., Mauritius.

[F. No. 20/3/94-BO.I]
K. K. MANGAL, Under Secy.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय

(शिक्षा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 7 फरवरी, 1996

का.आ. 574:—केन्द्रीय मर्कार, राजभाषा (संघ के सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के भ्रन्तसरण में मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (शिक्षा विभाग) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों को जिनमें 80% से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है:—

- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, चूर्ण, राजस्थान।
- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नं. 2, ईटानगर।

- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नं. 2, एरोड़म रोड, अहमदाबाद, छावनी।
- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, बायुसेना, बड़ौदा।
- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, इफको, गांधीधाम-370203।
- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, बायुसेना, बड़सर।
- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, कालावाड रोड, राजकोट।
- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, पोरबन्दर।
- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, पोर्ट, ओखा।
- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, इन्फल्टीलाईम, जामनगर।
- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नं. 2, समासावली रोड, मायो हास्पिटल के पास, बड़ौदा।
- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, ओ.एन.जी.सी., चायबेड़ा, अहमदाबाद।
- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, एन.टी.पी.सी., ज्ञानौर (भरुच)।
- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नं. 2, भुज।
- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, रेलवे कालोनी, भावनगर परा।
- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, अंतरिक्ष उपयोग केन्द्र, अहमदाबाद।
- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, बायुसेना, जामनगर।
- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नं. 2, हजीरा, पो.आ. कुभको नगर, हजीरा रोड, सूरत।

[म. 11011/7/95-ग.भा.ए.]

निशेन्दु ओझा, निदेशक, (ग.भा.)

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(Department of Education)

New Delhi, the 7th February, 1996

S.O. 574.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Languages (use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies of the following Kendriya Vidyalayas under the Ministry of Human

Resource Development (Department of Education) more than 80 per cent staff of which has working knowledge of Hindi :—

1. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Churu, Rajasthan.
2. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, Itanagar.
3. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, Aerodrome Road, Ahmedabad Cantt.
4. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Airforce, Baroda.
5. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Ifco, Ghaudhildham-370203.
6. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Airforce, Vadsar.
7. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kalawad Road, Rajkot.
8. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Porebunder.
9. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Port, Okha.
10. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Infantryline, Jamnagar.
11. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, Samasawali Road, Near Maye Hospital, Baroda.
12. Kendriya Vidyalaya, O.N.G.C., Chandkheda, Ahmedabad.
13. Kendriya Vidyalaya, N.T.P.C. Jhanoor (Bharuch).
14. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, Bhuj.
15. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Rly. Colony, Bhaunagar Para.
16. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad.
17. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Airforce, Jamnagar.
18. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, Hajeeera, Kribheo Nagar, Hajeeera Road, Surat.

[No. 11011-7/95-O.L.U.]

NISHENDU OJHA, Director (O.L.)

कोयला भंतालय

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी 1996

का. आ. 575.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे उपायद्वारा अनुमूल्य में उत्तिष्ठित भूमि में कोयला अभिप्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक भेज (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस धेन्ह में कोयले का पूर्वेक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है :

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाले धेन्ह के रेखांक सं. एस. ई. सी. एल./बी. एस. पी./जी. एम. (लान)/भूमि/149, तारीख 8 जून, 1995 का निरीक्षण कलकटर, सरगुजा (मध्य प्रदेश) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-700 001 के कार्यालय में या साउथ ईस्टर्न कॉलफील्ड्स लि. (राजस्व अनुभाग) सीपत रोड, बिलामपुर (मध्य प्रदेश के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है)।

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाली भूमि में हितवद्वारा सभी व्यक्ति उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट सभी नक्शों, चाटों और अन्य दस्तावेजों को, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से नब्बे दिन के भीतर, विभागाभ्यास (राजस्व) साउथ ईस्टर्न कॉलफील्ड्स लि., सीपत रोड, बिलामपुर-495 006 (मध्य प्रदेश) को भेजेंगे।

अनुसूची

मोनहट ब्लाक "घ"

मोनहट कोलकाता-३ बैकुंठपुर क्षेत्र

जिला—सरगुजा (मध्य प्रदेश)

रेखांक सं. एस. ई. सी. एल./बी. एल. पी./जी. एम./ (प्लान) भूमि/147 तारीख 8 जून, 1995 (पूर्वेक्षण के लिए अधिसूचित भूमि को दर्शाते हुए)

(राजस्व भूमि)

क्र. सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी हल्का सं.	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हैक्टर में	टिप्पणी
1.	कटगोड़ी	8	बैकुंठपुर	सरगुजा	306.62	भाग
2.	केराक्षरिया	8	बैकुंठपुर	सरगुजा	166.85	पूरा
3.	पुसला	8	बैकुंठपुर	सरगुजा	77.72	भाग
4.	कुशमहां	8	बैकुंठपुर	सरगुजा	224.26	भाग
5.	दुधनियां खुर्द	8	बैकुंठपुर	सरगुजा	188.25	भाग
कुल :				363 हैक्टर		

(ब) वन भूमि

क्र. सं.	वन का नाम	रेज	प्रभाग	क्षेत्र हैक्टर में	टिप्पणी
1.	दामुज वन (संरक्षित)	बैकुंठपुर	कोरिया वन मंडल कुल : कुल योग :	105.00 105.00 हैक्टर 1068.70 हैक्टर (लगभग) या 2640.76 एकड़ (लगभग)	भाग

सीमा वर्णन

क—ख रेखा ग्राम कटगोड़ी केराक्षरिया और मर्णो कटगोड़ी शारक्षित वन के तिराहे पर "क" बिन्दु से आरंभ होती है और ग्राम केराक्षरिया दुधनियां खुर्द की वक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलती है तथा "ख" बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

ख—ग रेखा ग्राम दुधनियां खुर्द से होकर गुजरती है उसके बाद दामुज शारक्षित वन से जाती है और "ग" बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

ग—घ रेखा, दामुज शारक्षित वन, पुसला और कुशमहां ग्रामों से होकर गुजरती है उसके पश्चात् कटगोड़ी ग्राम की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलती है और "घ" बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

घ—ड —क रेखा भागतः कटगोड़ी ग्राम की पूर्वी सीमा के साथ-साथ गुजरती है उसके पश्चात् कटगोड़ी ग्राम से होकर जाती है और आरंभिक बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है।

[फा. सं. 43015/13/95-एश. एस. डब्ल्यू.]

पी. के. जी. नायर, एसर मन्त्रिव

MINISTRY OF COAL

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1996

S.O. 575.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that Coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (10 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

The plan bearing No. SECL/BSP/GM (PLG)/Land/147, dated the 8th June, 1995, of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the Office of the Collector, Surguja (Madhya Pradesh) or in the Office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta-700 001 or in the Office of the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (Revenue Section), Seepat Road, Bilaspur-495006 (Madhya Pradesh).

All persons interested in the land covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of section 13 of the said Act to the Head of the Department (Revenue), South Eastern Coalfields Limited, Seepat Road, Bilaspur-495 006 (Madhya Pradesh) within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE

SONHAT BLOCK D'

SONHAT COALFIELD

BAIKUNTHPUR AREA

DISTRICT—SURGUJA (MADHYA PRADESH)

Plan No. : SECL/BSP/GM (PLG)/Land/147

Dated 8th June, 1995

(Showing land notified for prospecting)

(A) REVENUE LAND:

Sr. No.	Name of village	Patwari Halka No.	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1. Katghori		3	Baikunthpur	Surguja	306.62	Part
2. Kerajharia		8	Baikunthpur	Surguja	166.85	Full
3. Pusla		8	Baikunthpur	Surguja	77.72	Part
4. Kusaha		8	Baikunthpur	Surguja	224.26	Part
5. Dudhania Khurd		8	Baikunthpur	Surguja	188.25	Part
Total						963.70 hectares

(B) FOREST LAND :

Sr. No.	Name of Forest	Rango	Division	Area in Hectares	Remarks
1.	Damuj (Protected Forest)	Baikunthpur	Korea Division	105.00	Part
TOTAL					
GRAND TOTAL					
1068.70 Hectares (approximately)					
OR					
2640.76 Acres (Approximately)					

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A—B Line Starts from Point "A" on the trijunction point of Villages Katghori, Kerajharia and Sardi-Katghori Reserved forest and passes along the Southern boundary of Villages Kerajharia, Dudhania Khurd and meets at point "B".

B—C Line passes through village Dudhania Khurd then Damuj protected forest and meets at point "C".

C—D Line passes through Damuj protected forest, Pusla and Kusmha villages then proceeds along the northern boundary of Katghori village and meets at point "D".

D—E—A Line passes partly along the eastern boundary of Katghori village then through Katghori village and meets at the Starting point "A".

[No. 43015/13/95-LSW]

P.K.G. Nair, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 फरवरी, 1996

का. आ. 576.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम 1957 (1957 वा 20) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (i) के अधीन जारी की गई और भारत के गजपत, भाग 2, वर्ष 3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 2 अप्रैल 1994 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिनूचना में, का. आ. 820, नारीख 25 फरवरी 1994 द्वारा उसमें संलग्न अनुसूची में जैसा इसमें उपावद्ध अनुसूची में भी विनिर्दिष्ट परिक्षेत्र की भूमि में जिसका माप 216.30 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 534.48 एकड़ लगभग) है कोयले का पूर्वोक्त करने के अपने आवश्यकीय की सूचना दी थी :

और उक्त भूमियों की बावजूद उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन कोई सूचना नहीं दी गई है।

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उक्त उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए 2 अप्रैल 1996 से प्रारंभ एक वर्ष की ओर अवधि को उस अवधि के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है जिसके भीतर केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त भूमि या ऐसी भूमि में या उसके ऊपर के किन्हीं अधिकारों का अर्जन करने के अपने आवश्यकीय की सूचना देती है

अनुसूची

नवीन कुनाडा ड्वाक

भाजरी क्षेत्र

जिला चन्द्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र)

क्र.सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी मर्किल सं.	नहमील	जिला	क्षेत्र हैक्टर में	टिप्पणियां
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	देउलबाडा	4	भद्रावती	चन्द्रपुर	100.56	भाग
2.	चारगांव	28	भद्रावती	चन्द्रपुर	37.31	भाग
3.	कुनाडा	28	भद्रावती	चन्द्रपुर	78.43	भाग
कल क्षेत्र					216.30 हैक्टर (लगभग)	
या					534.48 एकड़ (लगभग)	

सीमा वर्णन

क—ये रेखा "क" विन्दु से आंग दोती है और भागतः चारगांव और कुनाडा ग्रामों की सम्मिलित ग्राम सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और उसके पश्चात् ग्राम कुनाडा में से होकर जाती है तथा "ख" विन्दु पर मिलती है।

ख—ग रेखा ग्राम कुनाडा में से होकर जाती है उसके पश्चात् ग्राम देउलवाडा में से होकर जाती है और विन्दु "ग" पर मिलती है।

ग—घ रेखा ग्राम दुन्नलवाडा में से होकर जाती है और "घ" विन्दु पर मिलती है।

घ—ड रेखा देउलवाडा और कुनाडा देउलवाडा और चारगांव ग्रामों की सम्मिलित ग्राम सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और "ड" विन्दु पर मिलती है।

ड—च—क रेखा ग्राम चारगांव में से होकर जाती है उसके पश्चात् भागतः चारगांव और कुनाडा ग्रामों की सम्मिलित ग्राम सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और आरम्भिक विन्दु "कक" पर मिलती है।

[का. सं. 43015/2/93—एल. एस. डब्ल्यू.]

पी. के. जी. नायर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th February, 1996

S.O. 576.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal, number S.O. 820 dated the 25th February, 1994, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and published in Part-II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1994, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to prospect for coal in lands measuring 216.30 hectares (approximately) or 534.48 acres (approximately) in the locality specified in the schedule appended thereto as also in the schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas in respect of the said lands, no notice under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act has been given.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies a further period of one year commencing from the 2nd April, 1996 as the period within which the Central Government may give notice of its intention to acquire the said lands or any rights in or over such lands.

**NAVIN KUNADA BLOCK
MAJRI AREA
DISTRICT CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASHTRA)**

Serial number	Name of village	Patwari circle number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	Deulwada	4	Bhadrawati	Chandrapur	100.56	Part
2.	Chargaon	28	Bhadrawati	Chandrapur	37.31	Part
3.	Kunada	28	Bhadrawati	Chandrapur	78.43	Part
Total Area					216.30 hectares (approximately)	
or					534.48 acres (approximately)	

Boundary description:

A—B Line starts from point 'A' and passes partly along the common village boundary of villages Chargaon and Kunada, then proceeds through village Kunada and meets at point 'B'.

B—C Line passes through village Kunada then proceeds through village Deulwada and meets at point 'C'.

C—D Line passes through village Deulwada and meets at point 'D'.

D—E Line passes along the common village boundary of villages Deulwada and Kunada; Deulwada and Chargaon and meets at point 'E'.

E—F—A Line passes through village Chargaon then passes partly along the common village boundary of village Chargaon and Kunada and meets at starting point 'A'.

[No. 43015/2/93-LSW]

P.K.G.NAIR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 फरवरी, 1996

का. आ. 577.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस भवनालय की नीचे वी गई अनुसूची में यथा उल्लिखित सं. और तारीखों की अधिसूचना सं. का आ. द्वारा उम अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया था :

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उस भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार जो सभी विल्लगमों से मुक्त है, इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निर्दित किया था ;

और सक्षम प्राविकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है कि पेट्रोलियम परिवहन के प्रयोजन के लिए गुजरात राज्य में काढ़ला से पंजाब राज्य में भटिडा तक उक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है। अतः इन भूमियों में प्रचालन की समाप्ति की जाए जिसका संक्षिप्त विवरण इस अधिसूचना की उपावधि अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट किया जाता है :

अतः अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) नियम 1963 के नियम 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार "प्रचालन की समाप्ति" की तारीख के रूप में उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ 6 में वर्णित तारीखों की घोषणा करती है :

अनुसूची

का. आ. सं. व. तारीख	गांव का नाम	तहसील	जिला	गज्य	प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख
1	2	3	4	5	6
46—04-01-92 371—27-02-93	दुमावडा	हारीज	मेहसाणा	गुजरात	02-07-1995
46—04-01-92 371—27-02-93	मासा	हारीज	मेहसाणा	गुजरात	05-07-1995
46—04-01-92 371—27-02-93	रोडा	हारीज	मेहसाणा	गुजरात	04-08-1995

[सं. आर.-31015/1/95-ओ. आर.। (पार्ट-I)]

के. सी. कटोच, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd February, 1996

S.O. 577.—Whereas by the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, No. S.O. and dates as mentioned in the Schedule below issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government acquired the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification;

And whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested the right of user in the said lands, free from all encumbrances, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas the Competent Authority has made a report to the Central Government that the pipeline for the purpose of transport of Petroleum from Kandla in the State of Gujarat to Bhatinda in the State of Punjab has been laid in the said lands so the operation may be terminated in respect of the lands the description of which in brief is specified in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Central Government hereby declares that the dates mentioned in column 6 of the Schedule as the date of termination of operation;

SCHEDULE

S.O. No. and Date	Name of Village	Tehsil	District	State	Date of Termination of operation
1	2	3	4	5	6
46 4th January, 1992	Dunavada	Harij	Mehsana	Gujarat	2nd July, 1995
371 27th February, 1993					
46 4th January, 1992	Masu	Harij	Mehsana	Gujarat	5th July, 1995
371 27th February, 1993					
46 4th January, 1992	Roda	Harij	Mehsana	Gujarat	4th August, 1995
371 27th February, 1993					

[No. R-31015/1/95-OR-I(Pt—I)]
K.C. KATOCH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 फरवरी, 1996

का. आ. 578.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की नींवें दी गई अनुसूची में यथा उल्लिखित सं. और तारीखों की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार जो सभी विलगमों से भुक्त है, इन्हिन अपेल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित किया था;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है कि पेट्रोलियम परिवहन के प्रयोजन के लिए गुजरात राज्य में काढ़ा से पंजाब राज्य में भट्ठा तक उक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है। अतः इन भूमियों में प्रचालन की समाप्ति की जाए जिसका संक्षिप्त विवरण इम अधिसूचना वी उपावश्य अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट किया जाता है;

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) नियम, 1963 के नियम 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार "प्रचालन की समाप्ति" की तारीख के रूप में उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ 6 में वर्णित तारीखों की घोषणा करती है :

अनुसूची

का. आ. सं. व तारीख	गांव का नाम	तहसील	जिला	राज्य	प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख
1	2	3	4	5	6
44-04-01-1992	सोहनपुरा	कंकराज	बनासकांठा	गुजरात	19-10-1995
44-04-01-1992	मुद्रोसण	कंकराज	बनासकांठा	गुजरात	19-10-1995
372-27-02-1993					
44-04-01-1992	भद्रेवाडी	कंकराज	बनासकांठा	गुजरात	19-10-1995
44-04-01-1992	वालपुरा	कंकराज	बनासकांठा	गुजरात	13-08-1995
44-04-01-1992	मानपुरा	कंकराज	बनासकांठा	गुजरात	11-07-1995

[सं. आर.-31015/1/95-ओ. आर.-I (पार्ट-I)]

के. सी. कटोष, अवृत्तसचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd February, 1996

S.O. 478.—Whereas by the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, No. S.O. and dates as mentioned in the Schedule below issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of Use in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government acquired the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification;

And whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested the right of user in the said lands, free from all encumbrances, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas the Competent Authority has made a report to the Central Government that the pipeline for the purpose of transport of Petroleum from Kandla in the State of Gujarat to Bhatinda in the State of Punjab has been laid in the said lands so the operation may be terminated in respect of the lands the description of which in brief is specified in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of Use in Land) Rules, 1963, the Central Government hereby declares that the dates mentioned in column 6 of the Schedule as the date of termination of operation;

SCHEDULE

S.O. No. and Date	Name of Village	Tehsil	District	State	Date of Termination of operation
1	2	3	4	5	6
4th January, 1992	Sohanpura	Kankaraj	Banaskantha	Gujarat	19th Oct' 95
44 4th January, 1992	Sudrosan	Kankaraj	Banaskantha	Gujarat	19th Oct' 95
372 27th February, 1993					
44 4th January, 1992	Bhardrevadi	Kankaraj	Banaskantha	Gujarat	19th Oct' 95
44 4th January, 1992	Valpura	Kankaraj	Banaskantha	Gujarat	19th Aug' 95
44 4th January, 1992	Manpura	Kankaraj	Banaskantha	Gujarat	11th July'95

[No. R-31015/1/95-OR-I (Pt.-I)]

K.C. KATOCH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 फरवरी, 1996

का.शा. 579.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की नीचे दी गई अनुसूची में यथा उल्लिखित सं. और तारीख की अधिसूचना सं. का.शा. द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार जो सभी विलगभूमि से मुक्त है, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिलिटेड में निहित किया था;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है कि पेट्रोलियम परिवहन के प्रयोजन के लिए गुजरात राज्य में कांडला से पंजाब राज्य में भटिडा तक उक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है। अतः इन भूमियों में प्रचालन की समाप्ति की जाए जिसका संक्षिप्त विवरण इस अधिसूचना की उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट किया जाता है;

अतः अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) नियम, 1963 के नियम 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार “प्रचालन की समाप्ति” की तारीख के रूप में उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ 6 में वर्णित तारीखों की घोषणा करती है:

अनुसूची

का.शा. सं. व तारीख	गांव का नाम	तहसील	जिला	राज्य	प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख
1	2	3	4	5	6
207 18-01-92	राधनपुर	राधनपुर	बनासकांठा	गुजरात	24-07-95
207 18-01-92	सरदारपुरा	राधनपुर	बनासकांठा	गुजरात	24-07-95
207 18-01-92	सीनाड	राधनपुर	बनासकांठा	गुजरात	17-07-95
207 18-01-92	नानापुरा	राधनपुर	बनासकांठा	गुजरात	17-07-95
207 18-01-92	धारावडी	राधनपुर	बनासकांठा	गुजरात	14-07-95

[सं. आर-31015/1/95-ओ.आर.-I (पट्ट-I)]

के. सी. कटोच, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd February, 1996

S.O. 579.—Whereas by the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, No. S.O. and dates as mentioned in the Schedule below issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government acquired the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification;

And whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested the right of user in the said lands, free from all encumbrances, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas the Competent Authority has made a report to the Central Government that the pipeline for the purpose of transport of Petroleum from Kandla in the State of Gujarat to Bhatinda in the State of Punjab has been laid in the said lands so the operation may be terminated in respect of the lands the description of which in brief is specified in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules 1963, the Central Government hereby declares that the dates mentioned in column 6 of the Schedule as the date of termination of operation;

SCHEDULE

S.O. No. and Date	Name of Village	Tahsil	District	State	Date of Termination of operation
1	2	3	4	5	6
207 18th January' 92	Radhanpur	Radhanpur	Banaskantha	Gujarat	24th July, 1995
207 18th January' 92	Sardarpura	Radhanpur	Banaskantha	Gujarat	24th July, 1995
207 18th Januray' 92	Shinad	Radhanpur	Banaskantha	Gujarat	17th July, 1995
207 18th January' 92	Nanapura	Radhanpur	Banaskantha	Gujarat	17th July, 1995
207 18th January' 92	Dharavadi	Radhanpur	Banaskantha	Gujarat	14th July, 1995

[No. R-31015/1/95-OR-I (Pt-1)
K. C. KATOCH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 फरवरी, 1996

का. प्रा. 580.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में ऐसा करना आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कांडला से पंजाब राज्य में भट्टिया तक, राजस्थान और हरियाणा से होकर पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए डैडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइनें बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए इस अधिसूचना से उपर्युक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है ;

प्रक्ष: प्रब्ल, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और अनियंत्रित पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हिस्बद्द कोई व्यक्ति, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां सांचारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिए जाने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन या भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने में आपत्ति सिखित स्प

में श्री जी. एस. परमार, सभम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, कांडला-भट्टिया पाइपलाइन परियोजना, प्लाट नं. 353, सेक्टर-12 बी, एम. आर. माहे अम्बर (हुसरी मंजिल), टैगोर रोड, गोधीधाम जिला—कच्छ (गुजरात) को कर सकेगा ।

अनुसूची

तहसील—मिठ्ठपुर	जिला—मेहसाणा	राज्य: गुजरात
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	क्षेत्रफल
1	2	3 4 5
देशली	533	00 08 50
हितोर	133	00 06 66

[सं. प्रार.-31015/39/93-ओ प्रार.-I (पार्ट.-I)]

के. सी. कटोच, अवार सचिव

New Delhi, the 02nd February, 1996

S.O. 580.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Kandla in the State of Gujarat to Bhatinda in the State of Punjab via Rajasthan and Haryana, pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section-3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within 21 days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipelines under the land to Shri G.S. Parmar, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline Project, Plot No. 355, Sector 12/B, M.R. Shah Chamber (Second Floor), Tagore Road, Gandhidham, District-Kachchh (Gujarat).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Sidhpur	District : Mehsana	State : Gujarat		
Name of Village	Survey No.	Area		
		Hectare	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Dethali	533	00	08	50
Hisor	133	00	06	66

[No. R-31015/39/93-OR-I(Pt-I)]

K.C. KATOCH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 फरवरी, 1996

का.धा. 581.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में ऐसा भरना आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कोडला से पंजाब राज्य में अंडिया तक, राजस्थान और हरियाणा से होकर पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन सिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिल्डर आमी आहिए;

और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइनों बिल्डरों के प्रयोजन के लिए इस भवित्वना से उपायदृ घन्तुसूची में वर्णित भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का वर्जन करना आवश्यक है;

ग्रन्त: भ्रष्ट, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का वर्जन) प्रधानियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का वर्जन करने के अपने प्राप्तय की घोषणा करती है;

उक्त घन्तुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस भवित्वना की प्रतियोगी साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिए जाने की हातीर्छ से 21 दिन के भीतर उनमें उपयोग

के अधिकार का वर्जन या भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिल्डरों में आपात लालित रूप में श्री जी. ए. परमार, संकाम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन सिमिटेड, कोडला-अंडिया पाइपलाइन परियोजना, प्लाट नं. 355, सेक्टर-12 बी, एम. भार. शाह चैम्बर (इसी नंजिन, टैगोर रोड, गंधीगढ़, जिला—कच्छ (गुजरात) को कर सकता।

ननूसूची

तहसील कांकरेज	जिला बनासकांठा	राज्य : गुजरात		
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	आरे	सेंटी आरे
1	2	3	4	5
मलपुरा	217	00	09	45
	157	00	31	50
	156	00	38	48
	228	00	09	29
	216	00	07	96
	230	00	24	78
भद्रवाडी	165/19	00	22	50
	185/11	00	26	00
	165/1	00	29	70
	165/2	00	45	90

[ब० आ०-31015/39/93-आ० आ०-पांडी-1]
के. सी. कटोर, अबर सचिव

New Delhi, the 02nd February, 1996

S.O. 581.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the Public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Kandla in the State of Gujarat to Bhatinda in the State of Punjab via Rajasthan and Haryana, pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section-3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within 21 days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to general public object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipelines under the land to Shri G.S. Parmar, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline Project, Plot No. 355, Sector 12/B, M.R. Shah Chamber (Second Floor), Tagore Road, Gandhidham, District-Kachchh (Gujarat).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Kankrej	District : Banaskantha	State : Gujarat		
Name of Village	Survey No.	Area		
		Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Manpura	217	00	09	45
	157	00	31	50
	156	00	38	49
	228	00	09	29
	216	00	07	96
	230	00	24	78
Bhadrevadi	165/19	00	22	50
	165/11	00	26	00
	165/1	00	29	70
	165/2	00	45	90

[No. R-31015/39/93-OR-I (Pt-I)]

K.C. KATOCH, Under Secy.

तर्फ़ दिल्ली, 2 फरवरी, 1996

का आ. 582.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में ऐसा आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कांडला से पंजाब राज्य में भट्टिया तक, राजस्थान और हरियाणा से होकर पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिलाई जानी चाहिए;

और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिलाने के प्रयोग के सिए इस प्रधिकृति से उपर्युक्त अनुमति में वर्णित भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है;

अतः ग्रब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और अनिंज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

उक्त अनुमति में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, भारत के राजराज में यथा प्रकार्तत इस अधिकृति की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिए जाने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन या भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिलाने में आपत्ति लियिन अप में श्री जी.एस. परमार, सक्षम प्रधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, कांडला-भट्टिया पाइपलाइन परियोजना, प्लाट नं. 355, बैकटर-12/वी, ग्रम. आर. गाह चेत्तर (त्रिसरी भजिल), टैगोर रोड, गांधीनगर, जिला-कच्छ (गुजरात) को कर सकेगा।

अनुमति

तहसील : हारीज जिला : मेहसाणा राज्य : गुजरात

गांव का नाम	मर्वे मा.	लेखकाल		
		हेक्टेयर	आरे	सेटीमारे
1	2	3	4	5
माला	13	00	05	62
	28	00	01	38

सं. भार-31015/39/93-ओ.भार-I (पार्ट-I)

के. श्री. कटोच, ग्रबर मंत्रिव

New Delhi, the 2nd February, 1996

S.O. 582.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Kandla in the State of Gujarat to Bhatinda in the State of Punjab via Rajasthan and Haryana, pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section-3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within 21 days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipelines under the land to Shri G.S. Parmar, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline Project Plot No. 355, Sector 12/B, M.R. Shah Chamber (Second Floor), Tagore Road, Gandhidham, District-Kachchh (Gujarat).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Harij District : Mehsana State : Gujarat

Name of Village	Survey No.	Area		
		Hec-are	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Masa	13	00	05	62
	28	00	01	38

[No. R-31015/39/93-OR-I (Pt-I)]

K.C. KATOCH, Under Secy.

तर्फ़ दिल्ली, 2 फरवरी, 1996

का आ. 583.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में ऐसा आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कांडला से पंजाब राज्य में भट्टिया तक, राजस्थान और हरियाणा से होकर पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिलाई जानी चाहिए;

और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिलाने के प्रयोग के सिए इस अधिकृति से उपर्युक्त अनुमति में वर्णित भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है;

अतः ग्रब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और अनिंज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

उक्त प्रत्यक्षी में वर्णित भूमि में हिन्दूपुर कोई व्यक्ति, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियोगी साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिये जाने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन या भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने में आपत्ति लिखित रूप में श्री जी. एस. परमार, सदाम प्राधिकारी, ईडियन ऑफिसल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, कांडला-भट्टा पाइपलाइन परियोजना, फ्लाट नं. 355, सेक्टर-12/बी, एम. आर. शाह चैम्बर (दूसरी मंजिल), टेगोर रोड, गांधीधाम, जिला—कच्छ (गुजरात) को कर सकेगा।

प्रत्यक्षी

तहसील-पाटन	जिला : मेहसाणा	राज्य : गुजरात		
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	आरे	मीटी आरे
1	2	3	4	5
मुजनीपुर	335	00	26	10
	324	00	08	10
	311	00	16	63
	326	00	07	41
	249	00	01	11
बामेया	216	00	03	60
	191	00	02	00
	193	00	02	00
	195	00	02	39
खानपुरडा	348	00	32	55
ग्राम १८	187	00	02	01
ओढवा	211	00	00	70
	256	00	06	96
	256/1	00	11	49

[सं. आर-31015/39/93-ओ. आर-1 (पाट-1)]

के. भी. कटोच, अवृत्त मंचित्र

New Delhi, the 2nd February, 1996

S.O. 583.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Kandla in the State of Gujarat to Bhatinda in the State of Punjab via Rajasthan and Haryana, pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section -3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user thereon.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within 21 days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to general public, object in writing

to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipelines under the land to Shri G.S. Parmar, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline Project, Plot No. 355, Sector 12/B, M.R. Shah Chamber (Second Floor), Tagore Road, Gandhidham, District-Kachchh (Gujarat).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Patan	District : Mehsana	State : Gujarat		
Name of Village	Survey No.	Area		
		Hectare	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Sujanipur	335	00	26	10
	324	00	08	10
	341	00	16	63
	326	00	07	41
	249	00	01	41
Vamaiya	216	00	03	60
	191	00	02	00
	193	00	02	00
	195	00	02	39
Khanpurda	348	00	32	55
Agar	187	00	02	01
Odhava	211	00	00	70
	256	00	06	96
	256/1	00	11	49

[No. R-31015/39/93-OR-I (Pt-1)]

K. C. KATODCH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 फरवरी, 1996

का.आ. ५८३.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि स्थोक-हित में ऐसा आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में दोड़ा से पंजाब राज्य में भट्टा तक, गजस्थान और हरियाणा से होकर पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन लिए ईडियन ऑफिसल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी जाहिं;

और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए इस अधिसूचना से उगावक अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है;

अतः यद्य, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की घारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अनियंत्रित के प्रयोग शर्तें हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आगम की घोषणा करनी है;

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हिन्दूपुर कोई व्यक्ति, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियोगी साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिये जाने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन या भूमि में पाइपलाइन परियोजना, फ्लाट नं. 355, सेक्टर-12/बी, एम. आर. शाह चैम्बर (दूसरी मंजिल), टेगोर रोड, गांधीधाम, जिला—कच्छ (गुजरात) को कर सकेगा।

नई दिल्ली, 2 फरवरी, 1996

तहसील : राधनपुर		जिला : बनासकांठा		राज्य : गुजरात	
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	शेतकरण			
		हेक्टेयर	आरे	सेटी आरे	
1	2	3	4	5	
नानीपीपली	126	00	01	54	
राधनपुर	314/1	00	19	08	
	301/6 पांडी	00	13	32	
	301/6 पांडी	00	18	00	
	274	00	05	45	
	329/2/अ	00	20	99	
	410/2	00	57	60	

सं. भार-31015/39/93-ओ. भार-I (पार्ट-I)]

के. सी. कटोच, अमर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd February, 1996

S.O. 584.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Kandla in the State of Gujarat to Bhatinda in the State of Punjab via Rajasthan and Haryana, pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section-3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within 21 days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipelines under the land to Shri G. S. Parmar, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline Project, Plot No. 355, Sector 12/B, M.R. Shah Chamber (Second Floor), Tagore Road, Gandhidham, District-Kachchh (Gujarat).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Radhanpur	District : Banaskantha	State : Gujarat		
Name of Village	Survey No.	Area		
		Hec-tare	Are	Centi-are
1	2	3	4	5
Nani Pipali	126	00	01	54
Radhanpur	314/1	00	19	08
	301/6 Paiki	00	13	32
	301/6 Paiki	00	18	00
	274	00	05	45
	329/2/A	00	20	99
	410/2	00	57	60

[No. R-31015/39/93-OR-I(Pt-I)]

K.C. KATOCH, Under Secy.

का.पा. 585.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होती है कि लोक हित में गंगा प्रावधानक है औ गुजरात राज्य में कांडला से पंजाब राज्य भटिंडा तक, राजस्थान और हरियाणा से होकर पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए ईंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन 1974ई जानी चाहिए;

और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइन विधाने के प्रयोजन के लिए इस प्रधिसूचना से उपायद्वारा अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि के उपयोग के प्रधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है;

अतः प्रभ्र, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और दिल्ली पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के प्रधिकार का प्रर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के प्रधिकार का प्रर्जन करने के प्रपत्ते श्रावण की घोषणा करनी है;

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में किंतु द्वारा दिल्ली घोषित, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस प्रधिसूचना की प्रतियोग साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिए जाने की दारी से 21 दिन के भीतर उनमें उपयोग के प्रधिकार का अर्जन या भूमि में पाइपलाइन विधाने में प्राप्ति निवित रूप में श्री जी. एस. परमार, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, ईंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, कॉल्डा-भटिंडा पाइपलाइन परियोजना, प्लाट नं. 355, सेक्टर-12/वी, एस.भार.साह चेम्बर (वूनी मंजिल), टैगोर रोड, गांधीधाम, जिला—कच्छ (गुजरात) की कर सकेगा।

अनुसूची

संहसील : सोललपुर जिला : बनासकांठा राज्य : गुजरात

गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	शेतकरण		
		हेक्टेयर	आरे	सेटी आरे
1	2	3	4	5
पीपला	1266	00	21	60
	1265	00	19	80
	926	00	16	20
	921	00	10	80
	927	00	05	04
	890	00	04	14
पर	702	00	28	80
देगमडा	160	00	09	90
मानपुरा	149	00	13	20
बाराई	572	00	17	10

सं. भार-31015/39/93-ओ.भार-I (पार्ट-I)]

के. सी. कटोच, अमर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd February, 1996

S.O. 585.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Kandla in the State of Gujarat to Bhatinda in the State of Punjab via Rajasthan and Haryana, pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within 21 days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipelines under the land to Shri G.S. Parmar, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline Project, Plot No. 355, Sector 12/B, M.R. Shah Chamber (Second Floor), Tagore Road, Gadhda, District-Kachchh (Gujarat).

Schedule

Tehsil : Santalpur District : Banaskantha State : Gujarat

Name of Village	Survey No.	Area		
		Hectare	Acre	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Piplala	1266	00	21	60
	1265	00	19	80
	926	00	16	20
	921	00	10	80
	927	00	05	04
	890	00	04	14
Pur	702	00	28	80
Dlagamada	160	00	09	90
Manpura	149	00	13	20
Varahi	572	00	17	10

[No. R-31015/39/93-OR-I (Pt-I).
K.C. KATOCH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 1996

का.प्रा. 580.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की नीचे वी गई अनुसूची में यथा उल्लिखित तारीख की अधिसूचना सं. का.प्रा. द्वारा उन अधिसूचनाओं में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन का अधिकार प्राप्त किया था।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार जो सभी विलंगमों से भूत्त है, इंडियन अयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित किया था।

और जबकि सक्ति प्राप्तिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को स्थिरोद्धर्दि दी है कि पेट्रोलियम परिवहन के प्रयोजन के लिए गुजरात राज्य में कांडना से पंजाब राज्य में भट्टिडा तक उक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिल्ड जा चुकी है। अतः इन भूमियों में प्रचालन की समर्पित की जाए जिसका संक्षिप्त विवरण इस अधिसूचना की संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट किया जाना है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) नियम, 1963 के नियम 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा “प्रचालन की समाप्ति” की तारीख के रूप में उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ 6 में उल्लिखित तारीखों की घोषणा करती है:

अनुसूची

का.प्रा. सं. व तारीख	मांच का नाम	तहसील	जिला	राज्य	प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख
1	2	3	4	5	6
43 04 जनवरी, 1992	खानपुरडा	पाटन	मेहसाणा	गुजरात	04 जुलाई, 1995
43 04 जनवरी, 1992	बारेडा	पाटन	मेहसाणा	गुजरात	07 जुलाई, 1995
43 04 जनवरी, 1992	ओढवा	पाटन	मेहसाणा	गुजरात	05 जुलाई, 1995
43 04 जनवरी, 1992	खलीपुर	पाटन	मेहसाणा	गुजरात	29 जून, 1995
43 04 जनवरी, 1992	कांमा	पाटन	मेहसाणा	गुजरात	26 जून, 1995
43 04 जनवरी, 1992	नवा बावा हाजी	पाटन	मेहसाणा	गुजरात	25 जून, 1995
43 04 जनवरी, 1992	सुजनीपुर	पाटन	मेहसाणा	गुजरात	25 जून, 1995

1	2	3	4	5	6
43	04 जनवरी, 1992	समालपाटी	पाटन	महेशाणा	मेहरात
43	04 जनवरी, 1992	अधार	पाटन	महेशाणा	मेहरात
43	04 जनवरी, 1992	कोटावड	पाटन	महेशाणा	मेहरात
43	04 जनवरी, 1992	गुलबासना	पाटन	महेशाणा	मेहरात
370	27 फरवरी, 1992	वामिया	पाटन	महेशाणा	मेहरात
					10 जुलाई, 1995
					12 जून, 1995
					04 जून, 1995
					04 जून, 1995
					21 जून, 1995

[सं. आर-31015/1/95-ओ. आर.-I]

के. श्री. कटोच, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th February, 1996

S.O. 586.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas No. S.O. and date as mentioned in the schedule below issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government acquired the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to the notification:

And whereas in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested that right of user in the said lands, free from all encumbrances, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas the Competent Authority has made a report to the Central Government that the pipeline for the purpose of transport of Petroleum from Kandla in the State of Gujarat to Bhatinda in the State of Punjab has been laid in the said lands so the operation may be terminated in respect of the lands the description of which in brief is specified in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963 the Central Government hereby declares that the dates mentioned in column 6 of the schedule as the date of termination of operation;

SCHEDULE

S.O. No. and Date	Name of Village	Tehsil	District	State	Date of Termination of operation
1	2	3	4	5	6
43. 4th Jan. 1992	Khanpura	Patan	Mehsana	Gujarat	4th July, 1995
43. 4th Jan. 1992	Vareda	Patan	Mehsana	Gujarat	7th July, 1995
43. 4th Jan. 1992	Odhava	Patan	Mehsana	Gujarat	5th July, 1995
43. 4th Jan. 1992	Khalipur	Patan	Mehsana	Gujarat	29th June, 1995
43. 4th Jan. 1992	Kansa	Patan	Mehsana	Gujarat	26th June, 1995
43. 4th Jan. 1992	Navabava Haji	Patan	Mehsana	Gujarat	25th June, 1995
43. 4th Jan. 1992	Sujanipur	Patan	Mehsana	Gujarat	25th June, 1995
43. 4th Jan. 1992	Samalpati	Patan	Mehsana	Gujarat	10th July, 1995
43. 4th Jan. 1992	Agbar	Patan	Mehsana	Gujarat	12th June, 1995
43. 4th Jan. 1992	Kotavad	Patan	Mehsana	Gujarat	4th June, 1995
43. 4th Jan. 1992	Gulvasana	Patan	Mehsana	Gujarat	4th June, 1995
370. 27th Feb. 1992	Vamaiya	Patan	Mehsana	Gujarat	21st June, 1995

[No. R-31015/1/95-O.R.I.]

K.C. KATOCH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 1996

का. आ. 587.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस भंडालप की नीचे दी गई अनुसूची में यथा उल्लिखित तारीख की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. द्वारा उन अधिसूचनाओं में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन का अधिकार प्राप्त किया था।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार जो सभी विलंगमों से मुक्त है, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित किया था।

और जनरल सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है कि पेट्रोलियम परिवहन के प्रयोजन के लिए गुजरात राज्य में कांडला से रंजाव राज्य में भटिंडा तक उन भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाया जा चुकी है। अतः इन भूमियों में प्रचालन की समाप्ति की जाएँ जिसका संक्षिप्त विवरण इस अधिसूचना की संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट किया जाता है।

अनुसूची

का. आ. सं. व तारीख	गांव का नाम	तहसील	जिल	राज्य	प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख
1	2	3	4	5	6
47 04 जनवरी, 92	हिसोर	सिंधुपुर	मेठसाणा	गुजरात	07 जून, 1995
368 27 फरवरी, 93					
47 04 जनवरी, 92	चांदणसर	सिंधुपुर	मेठसाणा	गुजरात	05 जून, 1995
47 04 जनवरी, 92					
368 27 फरवरी, 93	वेपसी	सिंधुपुर	मेठसाणा	गुजरात	05 जून, 1995
47 04 जनवरी, 92	खोलबाडा	सिंधुपुर	मेठसाणा	गुजरात	28 मई, 1995
47 04 जनवरी, 92	सुजानपुर	सिंधुपुर	मेठसाणा	गुजरात	25 जून, 1995
829 02 अप्रैल, 94					
1135 14 मई, 94					
47 04 जनवरी, 92	सिंधुपुर	सिंधुपुर	मेठसाणा	गुजरात	20 मई, 1995
1135 14 मई, 94					

[सं. आर-31015/1/95-ओ. आर-1]

के. सी. कटोच, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th February, 1996

S.O. 587.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas No. S.O. and date as mentioned in the Schedule below issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government acquired the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification;

And whereas in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested the right of user in the said lands, free from all encumbrances, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas the Competent Authority has made a report to the Central Government that the pipeline for the purpose of transport of Petroleum from Kandala in the State of Gujarat to Bhatinda in the State of Punjab has been

laid in the said lands so the operation may be terminated in respect of the lands the description of which in brief is specified in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Central Government hereby declares that the dates mentioned in column 6 of the said schedule as the date of termination of operation;

SCHEDULE

S.O. No. & Date	Name of village	Tehsil	District	State	Date of termination of operation
1	2	3	4	5	6
47 4th Jan. 1992					
368 27th Feb. 1993	Hisor	Sidhpur	Mehsana	Gujarat	7th June, 1995
47 4th Jan. 1992	Chandansar	Sidhpur	Mehsana	Gujarat	5th June, 1995
368 27th Feb. 1993	Dethali	Sidhpur	Mehsana	Gujarat	5th June, 1995
47 4th Jan. 1992	Kholavada	Sidhpur	Mehsana	Gujarat	28th June, 1995
47 4th Jan. 1992					
829 2nd Apr. 1994	Sujanpur	Sidhpur	Mehsana	Gujarat	25th June, 1995
1135 14th May, 1994					
47 4th Jan. 1992	Sidhpur	Sidhpur	Mehsana	Gujarat	20th May, 1995
1135 14th May, 1994					

[No. R-31015/1/95-OR-I]

K.C. KATOCH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 फरवरी, 1996

का. आ. 588.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि परिवहन व्यापार राज्य के हिस्तिया से विहार राज्य के बरानी तक पैट्रोलियम (कार्बन) के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन आयल कारपीरेशन लि. द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिलाई जाए;

और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त पाइपलाइन बिलाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अधिकूपना से उपचार अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करता आवश्यक है;

मत: इन, केन्द्रीय सरकार पैट्रोलियम और वनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) प्रधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवत्त अफिलियर्स का प्रयोग करते हुए उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आयल की विवादों करती हैं।

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित हो अधिकूपना की अंतिया साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, 21 दिन के सीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिलाने से संबंधित के उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने संबंधी लिखित रूप के प्राप्तेव श्री विश्वानाथ शोस, संसाम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन आयल कारपीरेशन लिमिटेड, हिस्तिया-बरोडी

पाइपलाइन परियोजना, पोस्ट मार्किट हिस्तिया रिकाइनरी, जिला भिरनापुर परिवहनी बंधाल को कर सकेगा:—

परिवहनी—प्रसकल जिला—तुगली राज्य—परिवहनी बंधाल

गांव का नाम	सं.क्र.सं. प्लाट सं.	क्षेत्र	हेक्टेयर	आरे	सेटी	आरे
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
पोशाकाहा	57	2273	0	6	51	
		2272	0	0	1	
		2274	0	0	14	
		2225	0	6	29	
		3053	0	0	1	
		2276	0	5	45	
		2280	0	0	1	
		2279	0	0	1	
		2277	0	1	28	
		2264	0	0	55	
		2263	0	2	82	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
घोरादाहा	57	2262	0	0	54		4301	0	3	12		
		2261	0	0	45		4302	0	2	20		
		2278	0	8	8		8310	0	1	78		
		2248	0	0	1		4282	0	5	31		
		8260	0	3	70		4279	0	0	1		
		8261	0	5	52		4340	0	5	56		
		2299	0	0	36		4312	0	0	7		
		2303	0	0	1		4351	0	3	15		
		2302	0	0	62		4350	0	2	75		
		2301	0	2	23		8316	0	2	1		
		2300	0	1	96		8318	0	0	55		
		2308	0	0	25		4349	0	1	76		
		2333	0	7	7		4352	0	5	79		
		2335	0	0	1		1341	0	0	18		
		2332	0	5	34		4303	0	0	74		
		2339	0	0	53		4304	0	0	40		
		2340	0	0	42		4358	0	11	83		
		2336	0	0	1		4357	0	1	25		
		2335	0	0	1		4373	0	0	1		
		2337	0	0	10		4365	0	2	50		
		2338	0	0	85		4366	0	2	33		
		2341	0	1	52		4367	0	1	72		
		2342	0	0	37		4368	0	1	83		
		2343	5	1	80		4369	0	1	35		
		2344	0	0	97		4364	0	8	81		
		2345	0	0	87		4284	0	2	78		
		2346	0	2	3		4285	0	0	55		
		2347	0	2	24		4276	0	0	24		
		2348	0	4	22		5343	0	4	34		
		2328	0	0	42		5410	0	0	42		
		2334	0	0	1		5413	0	0	94		
		2757	0	0	12		5347	0	4	38		
		2394	0	3	7		5348	0	2	72		
		2395	0	8	46		5349	0	9	7		
		2396	0	0	1		5404	0	2	33		
		2397	0	4	20		5401	0	0	83		
		2398	0	3	50		5402	0	5	57		
		2399	0	7	19		5398	0	1	13		
		2764	0	0	11		8395	0	1	10		
		2763	0	1	40		5397	0	1	25		
		2761	0	2	8		5478	0	4	8		
		2762	0	5	9		5390	0	0	97		
		2760	0	0	65		8394	0	4	8		
		2759	0	5	42		5520	0	2	60		
		2751	0	0	24		5519	0	6	68		
		2758	0	3	31		5521	0	1	22		
		2756	0	4	56		5522	0	1	19		
		2767	0	0	42		5523	0	3	34		
		2755	0	6	12		5524	0	3	12		
		2754	0	1	93		5525	0	2	95		
		2731	0	0	64		5660	0	0	86		
		8250	0	0	1							
		2922	0	0	1							

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	4	3	4	5	6
5661	0	2	78			2921	0	1	34			
8400	0	0	29			2922	0	0	1			
5583	0	2	14			3326	0	2	83			
5584	0	3	23			2926	0	14	87			
5585	0	3	83			2931	0	11	14			
5391	0	1	13			2937	0	2	85			
5582	0	3	91			2938	0	2	23			
8417	0	0	75			8182	0	0	44			
5580	0	3	40			2955	0	4	27			
5579	0	1	95			2956	0	1	6			
5578	0	2	11			2957	0	3	95			
5577	0	1	54			2059	0	0	95			
5576	0	4	40			2954	0	8	46			
5551	0	1	82			2961	0	3	49			
5575	0	6	12			4294	0	0	37			
5574	0	2	63			4295	0	7	79			
5610	0	5	73			4296	0	3	32			
5608	0	2	23			4277	0	6	54			
5611	0	5	46			4272	0	0	75			
5533	0	2	83			4278	0	1	78			
2782	0	6	79			4271	0	2	78			
2781	0	2	9			4270	0	3	90			
2784	0	0	21			8017	0	6	12			
2787	0	3	86			8015	0	7	63			
2788	0	4	3			8014	0	3	51			
2789	0	1	69			8013	0	2	72			
3057	0	8	48			8007	0	7	75			
3056	0	0	50			8005	0	0	43			
2785	0	0	76			8004	0	1	49			
3323	0	3	93			8003	0	2	99			
3322	0	1	66			8002	0	2	62			
3052	0	3	57			8001	0	2	17			
3051	0	3	10			8000	0	2	23			
8302	0	17	26			8485	0	0	74			
3044	0	0	35			8484	0	3	78			
3045	0	2	12			7939	0	2	84			
3046	0	2	47			7922	0	5	57			
3022	0	0	66			7924	0	3	90			
3024	0	6	13			7923	0	2	90			
3025	0	0	12			7917	0	6	68			
3023	0	1	81			7915	0	0	1			
3013	0	6	13			7925	0	0	1			
3011	0	0	42			7916	0	9	47			
3018	0	2	84			7930	0	1	23			
3329	0	0	83			7931	0	0	8			
3010	0	1	26			7791	0	4	69			
3015	0	1	35			7792	0	0	32			
3014	0	1	2			7797	0	3	89			
3327	0	0	93			7798	0	3	89			
3016	0	3	18			7790	0	0	90			
3008	0	1	15			7799	0	5	32			
3007	0	9	9			7800	0	0	88			
3006	0	2	78			7801	0	0	24			
3005	0	6	40			7068	0	0	28			

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
		7075	0	10	69			7601	0	0	60
		7076	0	2	91			7602	0	1	21
		7074	0	3	70			7603	0	0	1
		7072	0	0	23			7604	0	3	89
		7077	0	4	90			7600	0	5	56
		7078	0	2	84			7606	0	0	1
		7083	0	4	92			7060	0	1	56
		7084	0	0	49			7806	0	0	28
		7090	0	1	62			7067	0	6	67
		7098	0	0	72			7668	0	2	78
		7097	0	0	1			7605	0	0	1
		7100	0	9	3			7607	0	0	1
		7101	0	9	17	रामनगर	54	403	0	4	0
		7140	0	0	1			397	0	0	66
		7137	0	2	79			405	0	5	84
		7136	0	0	51			408	0	7	27
		7135	0	0	1			409	0	17	16
		8458	0	4	8			438	0	1	52
		7134	0	0	44			433	0	15	12
		7362	0	0	1			416	0	0	74
		7363	0	5	69			417	0	9	74
		7361	0	1	11			430	0	5	1
		7359	0	6	82			429	0	5	56
		7364	0	1	09			426	0	6	73
		7351	0	1	11			423	0	1	62
		7349	0	2	51			424	0	6	53
		7350	0	1	68			425	0	1	5
		7335	0	6	24			333	0	1	22
		7337	0	5	36			330	0	3	78
		7338	0	1	39			298	0	4	94
		7339	0	0	91			332	0	1	22
		7336	0	0	42			297	0	0	43
		7334	0	0	49			295	0	10	21
		7333	0	5	21			294	0	4	34
		7332	0	1	55			293	0	6	57
		7325	0	2	41			306	0	3	57
		7432	0	1	60			305	0	3	9
		7328	0	0	81			307	0	7	2
		7329	0	5	98			312	0	0	1
		7330	0	0	10			313	0	1	33
		7331	0	0	1			288	0	7	72
		7438	0	2	14			287	0	4	34
		7440	0	0	48			314	0	0	37
		7446	0	1	32			315	0	0	53
		8147	0	0	1			316	0	0	88
		7444	0	0	64			2377	0	3	0
		8148	0	1	6			2378	0	5	70
		7442	0	2	22			2374	0	2	14
		7517	0	1	67			2376	0	2	76
		8542	0	3	45			2375	0	7	3
		7445	0	3	13			2373	0	2	49
		6528	0	0	66			2379	0	1	25
		7441	0	2	61			2652	0	0	61
		7446	0	1	32			2401	0	18	37
		6501	0	14	48			2400	0	0	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
		2402	0	1	49			564	0	2	25
		2405	0	17	31			568	0	11	42
		2406	0	2	20			569	0	2	17
		2403	0	0	0			488	0	20	60
		2419	0	0	66			487	0	2	78
		2418	0	6	23			486	0	1	58
		2417	0	6	12			484	0	0	54
		2415	0	3	76			495	0	1	32
		2416	0	4	96			289	0	5	45
		2570	0	0	1			290	0	0	1
		2569	0	0	42			284	0	6	68
		2476	0	5	34			291	0	3	43
		2477	0	3	78			283	0	8	91
		2568	0	0	1			299	0	3	90
		2478	0	5	79			268	0	3	50
		2479	0	1	42			267	0	10	19
		2561	0	3	28			260	0	2	97
		2560	0	7	24			306	0	1	6
		2557	0	0	64			259	0	0	1
		2556	0	7	12			309	0	8	74
		2555	0	6	68			257	0	1	97
		2554	0	4	94			310	0	7	77
		2553	0	5	80			311	0	4	41
		2552	0	3	31	धर्मपाल	23	845	0	0	1
		2631	0	2	92			844	0	3	84
		2543	0	2	26			843	0	4	81
		2642	0	10	63			840	0	1	88
		2643	0	2	40			837	0	0	32
		2645	0	1	25			838	0	4	73
		2646	0	15	32			839	0	0	18
हीमपुर	52	687	0	3	45			675	0	15	31
		688	0	3	35			676	0	0	1
		685	0	6	96			673	0	0	40
		690	0	4	84			672	0	3	79
		692	0	0	47			678	0	12	31
		691	0	3	78			664	0	0	41
		693	0	9	46			679	0	3	44
		760	0	1	72			665	0	0	0
		759	0	6	59			677	0	0	90
		758	0	5	92			663	0	8	71
		706	0	5	84			662	0	5	67
		707	0	6	12			114	0	4	3
		710	0	2	71			109	0	1	41
		713	0	3	22			115	0	0	21
		712	0	5	35			113	0	2	44
		711	0	4	50			112	0	0	1
		586	0	5	1			117	0	2	41
		585	0	2	4			116	0	0	85
		554	0	5	40			782	0	9	70
		553	0	7	98			1270	0	0	40
		558	0	1	91			791	0	6	24
		559	0	4	77			792	0	0	1
		560	0	3	53			790	0	4	52
		563	0	2	85			794	0	1	85
		562	0	2	82			796	0	5	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
			799	0	0	1		136	0	9	2
			795	0	0	83		133	0	1	8
			797	0	4	7		135	0	1	12
			798	0	0	44		134	0	3	80
			800	0	2	80		127	0	3	1
			801	0	2	28		129	0	13	47
			808	0	1	0		119	0	0	30
			857	0	1	47		118	0	26	26
			855	0	7	20		116	0	1	48
			848	0	1	38		111	0	10	58
			847	0	4	36		112	0	2	12
			846	0	1	3		109	0	6	12
			849	0	4	60		105	0	0	16
			118	0	0	49		107	0	3	24
			119	0	1	8		106	0	0	6
			120	0	3	34		108	0	5	56
			121	0	2	33		97	0	9	74
			126	0	2	22		96	0	0	1
			127	0	0	78		95	0	1	67
			94	0	2	63		94	0	6	5
			95	0	0	57		92	0	0	1
			130	0	0	1		93	0	13	92
			132	0	12	78		221	0	1	18
			603	0	3	26		224	0	17	26
			602	0	0	46	ग्रामनगर	448	0	6	96
			133	0	11	13		449	0	2	78
			134	0	5	61		450	0	3	89
			135	0	4	77		610	0	0	69
			209	0	12	63		669	0	0	59
			214	0	0	62		608	0	5	56
			208	0	5	56		577	0	1	11
			215	0	5	1		578	0	14	3
			1237	0	2	14		579	0	5	84
			200	0	0	1		680	0	13	36
			198	0	11	97		597	0	0	40
			197	0	5	84		581	0	0	1
			196	0	7	23		587	0	5	1
			1264	0	15	14		589	0	3	34
			771	0	13	86		596	0	0	1
			773	0	1	83		588	0	1	67
			775	0	5	33		545	0	2	39
			774	0	13	81		544	0	0	64
			785	0	6	50		546	0	4	73
			784	0	0	40		543	0	4	45
			240	0	14	75		542	0	0	69
			241	0	6	96		541	0	3	78
			242	0	2	49		540	0	0	12
			180	0	1	48		539	0	3	14
			179	0	2	3		538	0	2	50
नारायण	47	146	0	6	57			524	0	3	28
		147	0	6	80			535	0	0	1
		144	0	11	13			536	0	0	61
		143	0	5	11			643	0	11	13
		39	0	1	68			645	0	2	56
		140	0	3	80			644	0	1	55

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	3	4	6
राम नगर	42	646	0	5	6	नोएडा नारायणपुर	40	32	0	5	86
		649	0	2	78			49	0	7	60
		650	0	7	90			50	0	0	1
		651	0	0	1	गोपालनगर	38	73	0	7	85
		516	0	2	22			75	0	19	32
		309	0	6	68			74	0	3	61
		111	0	1	67			63	0	3	24
		110	0	3	34			78	0	1	48
		370	0	2	89			49	0	9	74
		114	0	2	78			48	0	1	16
		115	0	9	46			47	0	1	65
		230	0	1	4			46	0	1	12
		231	0	3	11			50	0	2	96
		229	0	2	89			51	0	0	51
		228	0	3	34			615	0	5	0
		227	0	2	22			44	0	8	58
		226	0	4	41			45	0	5	57
		223			56			43	0	0	99
		218	0	5	49			614	0	2	95
		217	0	7	1			24	0	0	1
		208	0	2	13			97	0	0	1
		216	0	0	74			98	0	0	1
		215	0	7	24			23	0	5	3
		209	0	0	1			22	0	8	7
		201	0	3	50			112	0	0	1
		210	0	4	2			21	0	3	56
		177	0	0	1			113	0	0	1
		170	0	3	37			114	0	0	1
		171	0	2	22			20	0	1	96
		172	0	3	99			19	0	0	1
		176	0	4	45			116	0	17	56
		175	0	4	6	हृष्णानगर	37	563	0	3	34
								584	0	19	37
बिरलोका	41	44	0	15	3			575	0	1	78
		50	0	1	55			565	0	3	89
		49	0	0	1			566	0	8	7
		34	0	10	48			567	0	3	11
		53	0	9	99			568	0	3	4
		55	0	11	13			497	0	13	92
		54	0	0	30			335	0	9	23
		56	0	0	66			598	0	0	45
		57	0	8	63			334	0	5	45
		58	0	12	30			333	0	7	79
		15	0	10	2			-332	0	11	31
		17	0	2	66			324	0	1	39
		16	0	1	67			722	0	4	62
		14	0	1	40			290	0	12	14
		61	0	0	27			292	0	6	0
		13	0	2	97			227	0	12	88
नोएडा नारायणपुर	40	38	0	5	51			226	0	2	50
		37	0	2	8			208	0	10	13
		36	0	0	41			221	0	1	70
		40	0	0	90			222	0	10	13
		33	0	18	12			220	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
हुणा नगर	37	219	0	5	61	साइबोना	31	171	0	0	55
		218	0	5	71			28	0	8	35
		183	0	5	62			360	0	14	20
		184	0	0	1			29	0	7	61
		182	0	6	15			462	0	6	31
		185	0	1	12			15	0	0	81
		591	0	32	7			327	0	13	53
		162	0	0	37			10	0	1	16
		155	0	3	25			355	0	20	4
		154	0	3	0			458	0	7	37
		153	0	0	34			350	0	20	60
		151	0	1	8			5	0	5	60
		149	0	5	27			343	0	3	34
		150	0	2	20			4	0	5	68
		148	0	10	57			354	0	4	62
		145	0	0	20			3	0	8	51
		1041	0	0	48	गोरात मन्दिर	32	192	0	0	39
		1039	0	12	14			156	0	12	14
		1038	0	11	97			157	0	2	69
		1034	0	4	84			196	0	7	46
		1035	0	5	32			159	0	2	42
		1033	0	3	24			158	0	0	41
		1028	0	8	30			195	0	12	61
		2435	0	4	40			140	0	9	6
		1026	0	12	52			143	0	0	76
		2431	0	14	25			141	0	9	2
		1016	0	3	50			142	0	5	45
		1002	0	6	99			188	0	8	51
		1003	0	7	94			123	0	0	1
चक्रमेश्वरा	30	375	0	13	92			166	0	11	30
		377	0	21	16			124	0	11	74
		402	0	16	70			101	0	12	91
		401	0	8	16			103	0	0	1
		332	0	6	76			104	0	4	51
		331	0	0	46			105	0	2	16
		333	0	5	33			108	0	0	1
		314	0	3	24			96	0	8	40
		310	0	4	17			95	0	8	70
		311	0	7	23			93	0	0	79
		308	0	7	43			94	0	11	70
		307	0	0	41			88	0	7	34
साइबोना	31	303	0	5	88			86	0	0	52
		301	0	1	4			87	0	8	35
		302	0	7	17			75	0	2	49
		300	0	0	33			100	0	1	12
		299	0	3	71	सोरात	33	1344	0	11	69
		298	0	8	36			1345	0	11	24
		346	0	12	69			1348	0	0	49
		430	0	1	12			1347	0	5	40
		370	0	10	2			1346	0	0	78
		468	0	0	83			1364	0	0	72
		388	0	1	12			402	0	20	43
		467	0	3	6			607	0	8	76
		470	0	1	22			401	0	1	78

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
सोरान	33	390	0	15	14	अराकुल	161	157	0	3	45
		604	0	4	95			150	0	7	24
		389	0	5	17			149	0	3	89
		384	0	3	40			148	0	6	47
		325	0	6	51	सीतापुर	157	1473	0	2	2
		626	0	2	78			1472	0	4	17
		593	0	0	83			1470	0	1	50
		327	0	14	53			1536	0	11	99
		329	0	8	85			1330	0	10	57
		332	0	7	79			1328	0	19	11
		307	0	3	92			1327	0	10	11
		306	0	4	23			1326	0	5	92
		578	0	0	38			1322	0	11	65
		298	0	9	27			1311	0	14	62
		304	0	3	11			1310	0	2	22
		305	0	0	1			1308	0	11	13
		555	0	0	85	प्रशापसगर	160	1926	0	1	62
		301	0	3	66			1263	0	26	45
		300	0	0	70			1256	0	1	66
		295	0	8	29			1259	0	2	85
		293	0	19	76			1260	0	4	16
		547	0	28	6			1927	0	6	13
पू. या.—आगरा बाग	जिला—दुअर्मी	राज्य—पश्चिम, बंगाल									
1	2	3	4	5	6						
भाष्टरहटी	153	394	0	5	28						
		395	0	13	8						
		400	0	14	3						
		383	0	5	1						
		382	0	12	97						
		393	0	0	1						
मतमास	162	1435	0	11	35						
		1175	0	44	22						
		1138	0	8	63						
		1167	0	16	43						
		117	0	3	71	मद्रास	158	353	0	0	1
		116	0	16	89			359	0	10	36
		75	0	2	37			354	0	9	83
		108	0	0	1			355	0	0	89
		21	0	15	87			358	0	5	23
		118	0	16	70			357	0	10	69
		66	0	2	7			356	0	6	40
		22	0	1	52			343	0	1	66
		105	0	31	4			338	0	3	17
		837	0	7	65			341	0	3	15
		85	0	6	51			342	0	4	6
		84	0	8	68			169	0	2	89
		836	0	3	59			168	0	0	1
		90	0	10	58			170	0	9	64
		91	0	3	99			172	0	5	51
		65	0	24	2			587	0	4	10
		4	0	10	7			163	0	3	61
		94	0	26	84			53	0	7	48
		50	0	3	73			31	0	10	42
प्राकृत	161	152	0	9	85			885	0	7	35
		158	0	2	27			43	0	5	73
		159	0	1	11						
		165	0	9	4						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
महराम	158	42	0	9	19	सेलालपुर	144	840	0	4	62
		44	0	0	97			1357	0	1	94
		41	0	6	68			1359	0	1	94
		40	0	0	76	पीरीचपुर	143	589	0	1	66
		39	0	0	1			588	0	0	61
		34	0	6	33			587	0	3	33
		35	0	6	68			586	0	11	13
		36	0	7	34			631	0	0	97
		7	0	0	1			599	0	1	80
		21	0	12	52			600	0	1	55
		20	0	4	48			598	0	3	22
		19	0	5	26			597	0	8	7
अरान्धी	159	377	0	6	96			642	0	3	61
		376	0	0	1			638	0	2	22
		375	0	0	37			641	0	2	11
		371	0	10	2			639	0	4	45
कान्ताबानी	142	375	0	0	95			636	0	8	63
		372	0	0	69			634	0	0	11
		371	0	6	40			633	0	2	96
		370	0	0	76			632	0	0	16
		369	0	5	28			631	0	5	18
		368	0	0	1			658	0	5	1
		367	0	0	1			659	0	0	1
		684	0	7	7			657	0	0	1
		362	0	4	45			664	0	5	90
		361	0	3	61			662	0	0	1
		359	0	5	1			661	0	4	34
		360	0	2	92			347	0	6	67
		355	0	0	80			346	0	1	11
		357	0	11	13			348	0	6	12
		356	0	6	57			345	0	2	53
		323	0	6	96			297	0	3	56
		322	0	3	13			299	0	7	35
		320	0	5	68			298	0	2	59
		319	0	3	57			301	0	6	40
		316	0	3	5			302	0	0	78
		315	0	17	54			303	0	1	33
सेलालपुर	144	1129	0	4	86			305	0	1	37
		1131	0	0	50			304	0	11	45
		1130	0	16	70			308	0	6	32
		1169	0	7	79			309	0	6	47
		1167	0	3	45			321	0	1	49
		1166	0	3	61			314	0	8	63
		1165	0	2	22			315	0	6	96
		1164	0	1	78	दक्षिण रसूलपुर	132	1831	0	6	45
		1163	0	4	45			1830	0	5	51
		1139	0	1	48			1833	0	7	79
		1180	0	0	66			1864	0	3	82
		1162	0	8	35			1820	0	0	1
		1161	0	3	17			1819	0	11	41
		1160	0	1	61			1813	0	7	79
		1150	0	0	1			1814	0	5	56
		1151	0	0	1			1808	0	6	69
		1152	0	3	89			1807	0	11	13
		1361	0	2	11			1806	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
दक्षिण रस्तेपुर	132	299		0	7	24		1508	0	1	20	
		298		0	0	7		1507	0	0	69	
		198		0	7	90		1510	0	1	49	
		201		0	1	88		1511	0	0	46	
		194		0	4	38		1512	0	3	34	
		202		0	4	4		1509	0	1	83	
		205		0	4	10		1513	0	2	45	
		206		0	3	70		1514	0	4	22	
		207		0	1	94		1516	0	0	1	
		209		0	1	82		1517	0	3	66	
		208		0	2	83		1518	0	1	82	
		101		0	3	11		1519	0	1	88	
		210		0	0	1		1521	0	1	60	
		100		0	6	67		1524	0	0	82	
		61		0	0	1		1520	0	4	9	
		62		0	4	4		1536	0	0	1	
		63		0	0	81		1535	0	0	42	
		60		0	12	25		1534	0	1	23	
		59		0	4	50		1527	0	4	5	
		58		0	1	18		1528	0	0	1	
		57		0	4	17		1529	0	2	2	
		56		0	0	83		1533	0	4	6	
		55		0	0	81		1530	0	3	60	
		54		0	1	21		1531	0	2	7	
		53		0	0	80		1532	0	2	81	
		52		0	0	81		543	0	2	2	
		36		0	0	53		542	0	6	11	
		35		0	0	89	सारांग	133	473	0	3	46
		37		0	5	13		467	0	8	27	
		33		0	0	1		454	0	23	50	
		31		0	1	95		515	0	0	84	
		32		0	3	52		440	0	3	7	
		15		0	4	50		443	0	0	89	
		16		0	7	51		260	0	3	3	
		19		0	4	15		259	0	3	3	
		17		0	4	45		518	0	3	94	
		18		0	0	65		265	0	0	1	
		3		0	3	12		266	0	0	1	
		2		0	2	94		257	0	1	67	
		1		0	3	11		258	0	0	51	
हाराधित्या	134	1926		0	11	41		256	0	1	1	
		2203		0	3	22		255	0	0	53	
		1837		0	2	41		254	0	9	69	
		2208		0	0	55		227	0	4	67	
		1836		0	3	98		206	0	1	11	
		1835		0	1	13		205	0	2	95	
		1840		0	1	9		204	0	3	38	
		1834		0	2	22		208	0	0	26	
		1833		0	6	68		202	0	2	80	
		1821		0	0	1		203	0	4	9	
		1822		0	14	1		200	0	0	97	
		1825		0	2	13		201	0	2	92	
		1666		0	9	91		197	0	8	35	
		1570		0	5	84		195	0	0	69	
		1554		0	5	81		196	0	1	67	
		1555		0	6	26		182	0	0	1	
		1556		0	1	19		183	0	1	78	
								185	0	1	39	

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
ताराल (जारी)	133	181	0	9	18		471	0	0	1	
		168	0	0	1		472	0	5	56	
		166	0	6	12		1005	0	0	39	
		187	0	0	87		1004	0	2	78	
		165	0	5	28		475	0	1	55	
		164	0	6	68		499	0	1	46	
		162	0	3	5		411	0	28	94	
		161	0	2	29		412	0	18	93	
		121	0	1	9		408	0	0	89	
		122	0	2	11		1617	0	3	24	
		126	0	5	53		1616	0	5	28	
		125	0	3	26		1615	0	0	36	
		124	0	0	57		409	0	0	74	
		128	0	4	59	मोयापुर	84	2763	0	6	12
		127	0	8	91		2557	0	1	83	
		23	0	1	33		5536	0	3	61	
		24	0	6	12		2862	0	8	35	
		22	0	3	34		2564	0	1	99	
		520	0	5	17		2561	0	8	35	
		21	0	6	68		5702	0	0	62	
		20	0	0	89		5703	0	7	79	
		15	0	8	35		5704	0	4	0	
		16	0	0	36		2565	0	2	83	
		17	0	3	71		2560	0	14	20	
		18	0	3	71		5508	0	1	14	
		19	0	3	23		5513	0	7	51	
		2	0	1	66		2504	0	0	60	
मथुरापुर	82	925	0	6	68		2505	0	0	60	
		924	0	3	43		2506	0	10	2	
		923	0	2	42		2507	0	6	19	
		933	0	1	61		2508	0	5	93	
		922	0	0	76		2510	0	3	73	
		935	0	3	24		2513	0	12	52	
		934	0	0	1		2512	0	16	33	
		936	0	1	71	मसानपुर	78	683	0	8	19
		937	0	1	31		686	0	0	43	
		938	0	0	95		674	0	8	13	
		1014	0	3	64		685	0	0	1	
		916	0	3	50		675	0	3	56	
		921	0	10	93		683	0	4	56	
		920	0	2	27		682	0	4	17	
		437	3	0	63		681	0	3	83	
		440	0	7	24		680	0	0	84	
		1007	0	3	89		959	0	0	1	
		1607	0	2	75		968	0	7	26	
		1606	0	4	54		693	0	9	57	
		456	0	1	88		958	0	8	90	
		457	0	2	2		656	0	0	50	
		458	0	2	71		309	0	0	1	
		459	0	0	57		655	0	20	49	
		464	0	6	12		648	0	4	73	
		462	0	1	62		956	0	5	28	
		465	0	4	85		639	0	2	76	
		463	0	0	38		638	0	2	73	
		469	0	2	90		640	0	6	1	
		467	0	0	91		635	0	3	6	
		468	0	3	34						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
प्रसानपत्र—जारी		955	0	1	92		266	0	1	44	
		632	0	1	12		267	0	7	46	
		634	0	1	48		193	0	3	4	
		636	0	0	55		268	0	3	0	
		351	0	0	80		270	0	3	64	
		350	0	1	48		269	0	0	26	
		349	0	0	28		271	0	2	89	
		348	0	0	40		272	0	1	27	
		353	0	7	50		194	0	0	1	
		921	0	0	0		195	0	0	1	
		347	0	0	60		74	1681	0	1	90
		346	0	2	16			1682	0	6	47
		354	0	1	30			1667	0	0	28
		355	0	1	80			1680	0	6	50
		356	0	4	17			1678	0	11	13
		357	0	2	55			1673	0	1	45
		345	0	16	15			1674	0	5	70
		344	0	5	1			1676	0	0	1
		420	0	0	1			1675	0	0	84
		148	0	3	34			1672	0	0	30
		147	0	6	1			1577	0	1	93
		146	0	5	1			1576	0	2	22
		137	0	9	46			1575	0	3	23
		127	0	0	60			1579	0	5	85
		128	0	6	47			1573	0	8	63
		126	0	7	53			1528	0	5	28
		121	0	0	40			1534	0	8	61
		40	0	0	1			1529	0	0	28
		41	0	0	1			1533	0	7	68
		42	0	0	1			1530	0	0	84
		125	0	14	20			1531	0	2	80
		123	0	6	12			1532	0	4	13
		56	0	8	68			1489	0	0	80
		54	0	0	1			1488	0	1	9
		58	0	12	36			1484	0	3	71
		906	0	2	53			1979	0	3	11
		59	0	8	35			1487	0	3	43
जोसापुर	75	350	0	0	40			1486	0	2	2
		344	0	6	45			1485	0	6	47
		343	0	6	87			1476	0	1	21
		342	0	4	34			1480	0	3	31
		370	0	6	68			1479	0	0	60
		312	0	0	36			1473	0	0	58
		321	0	12	14			1474	0	0	01
		215	0	13	36			1472	0	5	26
		307	0	13	18			1471	0	0	72
		208	0	5	13			1470	0	1	1
		207	0	0	72						
		209	0	1	1						
		302	0	1	25						
		306	0	0	1						
		300	0	7	14						
		299	0	0	40						
		278	0	8	35						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
तेलंगाना-जारी		1469	0	2	83	कर्नाटक-जारी	381	0	5	70	
		1398	0	1	21		361	0	0	30	
		1370	0	1	36		380	0	10	95	
		1372	0	1	37		368	0	8	63	
		1371	0	1	71		366	0	7	34	
		1373	0	5	13		337	0	6	40	
		1374	0	5	26		333	0	0		
		1376	0	3	48		332	0	0	36	
		1377	0	6	96		283	0	13	75	
		1378	0	0	76		284	0	4	51	
		1379	0	1	1		462	0	5	28	
		1380	0	3	8		461	0	7	51	
महाराष्ट्रा	73	622	0	1	21		285	0	0	1	
		623	0	16	70		287	0	0	1	
		624	0	1	65		288	0	0	1	
		626	0	0	24		289	0	15	87	
		625	0	10	2		89	0	21	4	
		629	0	6	96		94	0	0	1	
		632	0	5	1		86	0	7	7	
		3005	0	4	45		35	0	11	13	
		631	0	4	37		39	0	8	90	
		3004	0	4	62		33	0	0		
		643	0	6	39		26	0	0	4	
		638	0	0	1		25	0	10	29	
		642	0	3	1		24	0	5	26	
		556	0	1	61		23	0	5	42	
		555	0	7	21		19	0	0	40	
		647	0	1	61		21	0	5	10	
		648	0	1	90		20	0	6	27	
		649	0	2	54		2	0	8	90	
		554	0	8	9		3	0	0	1	
		553	0	1	82		1	0	15	59	
		552	0	7	80	मालवा	71	1778	0	9	46
		3007	0	5	90		1787	0	2	96	
		657	0	5	86		1786	0	4	93	
		3008	0	5	86		1785	0	0	1	
		661	0	4	45		1902	0	7	79	
		662	0	1	21		1796	0	11	41	
		663	0	1	33		1802	0	13	8	
		667	0	4	93		1804	0	5	4	
		666	0	2	59		1805	0	2	64	
		665	0	8	9		1806	0	2	68	
		512	0	5	86		1807	0	4	15	
		511	0	2	26		1809	0	3	71	
मार्क्षाष्ट्र	69	1750	0	6	68		1808	0	4	57	
		1755	0	3	64		1568	0	8	56	
कर्नाटक	72	429	0	3	71		1567	6	10	58	
		427	0	3	96		1566	0	3	5	
		421	0	6	49		1563	0	4	73	
		426	0	5	86		1561	0	8	90	
		422	0	0	1		1559	0	7	51	
		424	0	14	20		1396	0	17	54	
		382	0	12	80		1397	0	14	20	
		383	0	5	76		1404	0	0	1	
							1475	0	6	96	

[भाग II—भाग 3 (ii)]

भारत का राजपत्र : मार्च 2, 1906/फाल्गुन 12, 1917

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	
						उत्तर रसूलपुर	58	1391	0	9	
			1474	0	8	34		1390	0	11	
			1467	0	11	14		1389	0	1	
			1468	0	1	86		1388	0	3	
			1464	0	3	26		1387	0	3	
			1463	0	2	90		1386	0	2	
			1417	0	2	97		1385	0	1	
			1418	0	3	56		1382	0	10	
			1462	0	11	2		1377	0	11	
			1424	0	7	79		1378	0	1	
								1083	0	3	
मुद्रामाल	55	363		0	10	13		1082	0	1	
		362		0	3	78		1081	0	11	
		369		0	9	91		1084	0	0	
		371		0	3	31		1085	0	0	
		370		0	6	7		1086	0	0	
		373		0	2	50		1087	0	0	
अक्षय प्रसाद	60	180		0	16	71		1080	0	6	
		176		0	1	41		1088	0	0	
		177		0	6	96		1022	0	4	
		726		0	4	37		1021	0	4	
		175		0	4	65		1019	0	5	
		174		0	11	41		1018	0	4	
		145		0	11	53		1623	0	2	
		144		0	13	11		1014	0	9	
		706		0	12	54		1013	0	0	
		142		0	7	28		160	0	11	
		705		0	8	70		161	0	6	
								162	0	3	
कल काजिल	57	1140		0	1	29		153	0	0	
		1198		0	3	3		163	0	5	
		1139		0	1	94		166	0	7	
		1141		0	5	62		165	0	2	
		1033		0	0	40		167	0	11	
		1032		0	10	52		109	0	6	
		1034		0	9	74		108	0	11	
		1029		0	6	17		99	0	8	
		1027		0	3	92		97	0	5	
		1024		0	1	33		88	0	6	
		1025		0	1	57		89	0	4	
		1026		0	5	86		86	0	17	
		1010		0	10	48		27	0	6	
		1011		0	9	91		23	0	6	
		981		0	9	91		24	0	7	
		980		0	12	82		9	0	1	
		954		0	11	97		8	0	1	
		955		0	5	22		10	0	4	
		953		0	1	69		11	0	0	
		952		0	5	56				97	
		924		0	11	53	उत्तर रसूलपुर	59	631	0	2
		1184		0	0	1		222	0	2	
		923		0	4	4		674	0	0	
		922		0	5	46		675	0	0	
		921		0	3	7		203	0	6	
		920		0	11	53		202	0	5	
		919		0	11	25		199	0	35	

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	198		0	2	63	Ghoradaha-Contd.	2278	0	8	8	
	197		0	2	63		2248	0	0	1	
	193		0	10	57		8260	0	3	70	
	196		0	0	1		8261	0	5	52	
	194		0	4	45		2299	0	0	36	
	192		0	1	52		2303	0	0	1	
							2302	0	0	62	
							2301	0	2	23	
							2300	0	1	96	
							2308	0	0	25	
							2333	0	7	7	
							2335	0	0	1	
							2332	0	5	34	
							2339	0	0	53	
							2340	0	0	42	
							2336	0	0	1	
							2335	0	0	1	
							2337	0	0	10	
							2338	0	0	85	
							2341	0	1	52	
							2342	0	0	7	
							2343	0	1	80	
							2344	0	0	97	
							2345	0	0	87	
							2346	0	2	3	
							2347	0	2	29	
							2348	0	4	22	
							2328	0	0	42	
							2334	0	0	1	
							2757	0	0	12	
							2394	0	3	7	
							2395	0	8	46	
							2396	0	0	1	
							2397	0	4	20	
							2398	0	3	50	
							2399	0	7	19	
							2764	0	0	14	
							2763	0	1	40	
							2761	0	2	8	
							2762	0	5	9	
							2760	0	0	65	
							2759	0	5	42	
							2751	0	0	24	
							2758	0	3	31	
							2756	0	4	56	
							2767	0	0	42	
							2755	0	6	12	
							2754	0	1	93	
							2731	0	0	64	
							8250	0	0	1	
							2922	0	0	1	
							4301	0	3	12	
							4302	0	2	20	
							8310	0	1	78	
							4282	0	5	31	
							4279	0	0	1	
							4340	0	5	56	
							4342	0	0	7	
							4351	0	3	15	
							4350	0	2	75	
							8316	0	2	1	
							8318	0	0	55	
							4349	0	1	76	
							4352	0	5	79	
							4341	0	0	18	
							4303	0	0	74	

[S. : प्राप्त-31015/1/96 द्वारा द्वारा-1]

के. सी. कटोरा, भवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 15th February, 1996

S.O. 588.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum (crude) from Haldia in the State of West Bengal to Barauni in the State of Bihar, Pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited,

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may within 21 days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the Right of User therein or laying of the Pipeline under the land to Shri Biswanath Bose, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Project, P.O. Haldia Refinery, Dist. Midnapur, West Bengal.

SCHEDULE

P.S. : Khanakul Dist : Hooghly State : West Bengal

Name of village	JL. No.	Plot No.	Area		
			Hec- tare	Are	Centi- tiare
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ghoradaha	57	2273	0	6	51
		2272	0	0	1
		2274	0	0	14
		2275	0	6	29
		3053	0	0	1
		2276	0	5	45
		2280	0	0	1
		2279	0	0	1
		2277	0	1	28
		2264	0	0	55
		2263	0	2	82
		2262	0	0	54
		2261	0	0	45

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
			4304	0	0	40		3056	0	0	50
			4358	0	11	83		2785	0	0	76
			4357	0	1	25		3323	0	3	93
			4373	0	0	1		3322	0	1	66
			4365	0	2	50		3052	0	3	57
			4366	0	2	33		3051	0	3	40
			4367	0	1	72		8302	0	17	26
			4368	0	1	83		3044	0	0	35
			4369	0	1	35		3045	0	2	12
			4364	0	8	81		3046	0	2	47
			4284	0	2	78		3022	0	0	66
			4285	0	0	55		3024	0	6	18
			4276	0	0	24		3025	0	0	12
			5343	0	4	34		3023	0	1	81
			5414	0	1	26		3013	0	6	13
			5345	0	2	89		3011	0	0	42
			5412	0	2	0		3018	0	2	84
			5410	0	0	42		3329	0	0	83
			5413	0	0	94		3010	0	1	26
			5347	0	4	38		3015	0	1	35
			5348	0	2	72		3014	0	1	2
			5349	0	9	7		3327	0	0	93
			5404	0	2	33		3016	0	3	18
			5401	0	0	83		3008	0	1	15
			5402	0	5	57		3007	0	9	9
			5398	0	1	13		3006	0	2	78
			8395	0	1	10		3005	0	6	40
			5397	0	1	25		2921	0	1	34
			5478	0	4	8		2922	0	0	1
			5390	0	0	97		3326	0	2	83
			8394	0	4	8		2926	0	14	87
			5520	0	2	60		2931	0	11	14
			5519	0	6	68		2937	0	2	85
			5521	0	1	22		2938	0	2	23
			5522	0	1	19		8182	0	0	44
			5523	0	3	34		2955	0	4	27
			5524	0	3	12		2956	0	1	6
			5525	0	2	95		2957	0	3	95
			5660	0	0	86		2959	0	0	95
			5661	0	2	78		2954	0	8	46
			8400	0	0	29		2961	0	3	49
			5583	0	2	14		4294	0	0	37
			5584	0	3	23		4295	0	7	79
			5585	0	3	83		4296	0	3	32
			5391	0	1	13		4277	0	6	54
			5582	0	3	91		4272	0	0	75
			8417	0	0	75		4278	0	1	78
			5580	0	3	40		4271	0	2	78
			5579	0	1	95		4270	0	3	90
			5578	0	2	11		8017	0	6	12
			5577	0	1	54		8015	0	7	63
			5576	0	4	40		8551	0	0	12
			5551	0	1	82		8014	0	3	51
			5575	0	6	12		8013	0	2	72
			5574	0	2	63		8007	0	7	75
			5610	0	5	73		8005	0	0	43
			5608	0	2	23		8004	0	1	49
			5611	0	5	46		8003	0	2	89
			5533	0	2	83		8002	0	2	62
			2782	0	6	79		8001	0	2	17
			2781	0	2	9		8000	0	2	23
			2784	0	0	21		8485	0	0	74
			2787	0	3	86		8484	0	3	78
			2788	0	4	3		7999	0	2	84
			2789	0	1	69		7922	0	5	57
			3057	0	8	48					

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	7924		0	3	90		7445		0	3	13
	7923		0	2	90		6528		0	0	66
	7917		0	6	68		7441		0	2	61
	7915		0	0	1		7446		0	1	32
	7925		0	0	1		6501		0	14	48
	7916		0	9	47		7601		0	0	60
	7930		0	1	23		7602		0	1	21
	7931		0	0	8		7603		0	0	1
	7791		0	4	69		7604		0	3	89
	7792		0	0	32		7600		0	5	56
	7797		0	3	89		7606		0	0	1
	7798		0	3	89		7060		0	1	56
	7790		0	0	90		7806		0	0	28
	7799		0	5	32		7067		0	6	67
	7800		0	0	88		7868		0	2	78
	7801		0	0	24		7605		0	0	1
	7068		0	0	28		7607		0	0	1
	7075		0	10	69	Ramchandrayur	54	403		0	4
	7076		0	2	91		397		0	0	66
	7074		0	3	70		405		0	5	84
	7072		0	0	23		408		0	7	27
	7077		0	4	90		409		0	17	16
	7078		0	2	84		438		0	1	52
	7083		0	4	32		433		0	15	12
	7084		0	0	49		416		0	0	74
	7099		0	1	62		417		0	9	74
	7098		0	0	72		430		0	5	1
	7097		0	0	1		429		0	5	56
	7100		0	9	3		426		0	6	73
	7101		0	9	17		423		0	1	62
	7140		0	0	1		424		0	6	53
	7137		0	2	79		425		0	1	5
	7136		0	0	51		333		0	1	22
	7135		0	0	1		330		0	3	78
	8458		0	4	8		298		0	4	94
	7134		0	0	44		332		0	1	22
	7362		0	0	1		297		0	0	43
	7363		0	5	69		295		0	10	21
	7361		0	1	11		294		0	4	34
	7359		0	6	82		293		0	6	57
	7364		0	1	0		306		0	3	57
	7351		0	1	11		305		0	3	94
	7349		0	2	51		307		6	7	2
	7350		0	1	68		312		0	0	1
	7335		0	6	24		313		0	1	33
	7337		0	5	36		288		0	7	72
	7338		0	1	39		287		0	4	34
	7339		0	0	91		314		0	0	37
	7336		0	0	42		315		0	0	53
	7334		0	0	49		316		0	0	88
	7333		0	5	21		2377		0	3	0
	7332		0	1	55		2378		0	5	70
	7325		0	2	41		2374		0	2	14
	7432		0	1	60		2376		0	2	76
	7328		0	0	81		2375		0	7	3
	7329		0	5	98		2373		0	2	49
	7330		0	0	10		2379		0	1	25
	7331		0	0	1		2652		0	0	61
	7438		0	2	14		2401		0	18	37
	7440		0	0	48		2400		0	0	48
	7446		0	1	32		2402		0	1	49
	8147		0	0	1		2405		0	17	31
	7444		0	0	64		2406		0	2	20
	8148		0	1	6		2403		0	0	0
	7442		0	2	22		2419		0	0	66
	7517		0	1	67		2418		0	6	23
	8542		0	3	45		2417		0	6	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
			2415	0	3	76		259	0	0	1	
			2416	0	4	96		309	0	8	74	
			2570	0	0	1		257	0	1	97	
			2569	0	0	42		310	0	7	77	
			2476	0	5	34		311	0	4	41	
			2477	0	3	78	Dharampur	23	845	1	0	1
			2568	0	0	1		844	0	3	84	
			2478	0	5	79		843	0	4	81	
			2479	0	1	42		840	0	1	88	
			2561	0	3	28		837	0	0	32	
			2560	0	7	24		838	0	4	73	
			2557	0	0	64		839	0	0	18	
			2556	0	7	12		675	0	15	31	
			2555	0	6	68		676	0	0	1	
			2554	0	4	94		673	0	0	40	
			2553	0	5	80		672	0	3	79	
			2552	0	3	31		678	0	12	31	
			2631	0	2	92		664	0	0	41	
			2543	0	2	26		679	0	3	44	
			2642	0	10	63		665	0	0	0	
			2643	0	2	40		677	0	0	90	
			2645	0	1	25		663	0	8	71	
			2646	0	15	32		662	0	5	67	
Hirapur	52		687	0	3	45		114	0	4	3	
			688	0	3	35		109	0	1	41	
			685	0	6	96		115	0	0	21	
			690	0	4	84		113	0	2	44	
			692	0	0	47		112	0	0	1	
			691	0	3	78		117	0	2	41	
			693	0	9	46		116	0	0	85	
			760	0	1	72		782	0	9	70	
			759	0	6	59		1270	0	0	40	
			758	0	5	92		791	0	6	24	
			706	0	5	84		792	0	0	1	
			707	0	6	12		790	0	4	52	
			710	0	2	71		794	0	1	85	
			713	0	3	22		796	0	5	10	
			712	0	5	35		799	0	0	1	
			711	0	4	50		795	0	0	83	
			586	0	5	1		797	0	4	7	
			585	0	2	4		798	0	0	44	
			554	0	5	40		800	0	2	80	
			553	0	7	98		801	0	2	28	
			558	0	1	91		808	0	1	0	
			559	0	4	77		857	0	1	47	
			560	0	3	53		855	0	7	20	
			563	0	2	85		848	0	1	38	
			562	0	2	82		847	0	4	36	
			564	0	2	25		846	0	1	3	
			568	0	11	42		849	0	4	60	
			569	0	2	17		118	0	0	49	
			488	0	20	60		119	0	1	8	
			487	0	2	78		120	0	3	34	
			486	0	1	58		121	0	2	33	
			484	0	0	54		126	0	2	22	
			485	0	1	32		127	0	0	78	
			289	0	5	45		94	0	2	63	
			290	0	0	1		95	0	0	57	
			284	0	6	68		130	0	0	1	
			291	0	3	43		132	0	12	78	
			283	0	8	91		603	0	3	26	
			299	0	3	90		602	0	0	46	
			268	0	3	50		133	0	11	13	
			267	0	10	19		134	0	5	61	
			260	0	2	97		135	0	4	77	
			306	0	1	6		209	0	12	63	
								214	0	0	62	

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5		
			208	0	5	56						
			215	0	5	1						
			1237	0	2	14						
			200	0	0	1						
			198	0	11	97						
			197	0	5	84						
			196	0	7	23						
			1264	0	15	14						
			771	0	13	86						
			773	0	1	83						
			775	0	5	33						
			774	0	13	81						
			785	0	6	50						
			784	0	0	40						
			240	0	14	75						
			241	0	6	96						
			242	0	2	49						
			180	0	1	48						
			179	0	2	3						
Nabashan	47		146	0	6	57						
			147	0	6	80						
			144	0	11	13						
			143	0	5	11						
			39	0	1	68						
			140	0	3	80						
			136	0	9	2						
			133	0	1	8						
			135	0	1	12						
			134	0	3	80						
			127	0	3	1						
			129	0	13	47						
			119	0	0	30						
			118	0	26	26						
			116	0	1	48						
			111	0	10	58						
			112	0	2	12						
			109	0	6	12						
			105	0	0	16						
			107	0	3	24						
			106	0	0	6						
			108	0	5	56						
			97	0	9	74						
			96	0	0	1						
			95	0	1	67						
			94	0	6	5						
			92	0	0	1						
			93	0	13	92						
			221	0	1	18						
			224	0	17	26						
Ramnagar	42		448	0	6	96	Birloka	41	44	0	15	3
			449	0	2	78			50	0	1	55
			450	0	3	89			49	0	0	1
			610	0	0	69			34	0	10	48
			609	0	0	59			53	0	9	99
			608	0	5	56			55	0	11	13
			577	0	1	11			54	0	0	30
			578	0	14	3			56	0	0	66
			579	0	5	84			57	0	8	63
			580	0	13	36			58	0	12	30
			597	0	0	40			55	0	10	2
			581	0	0	1			17	0	2	66
			587	0	5	1			16	0	1	67
			589	0	3	34			14	0	1	40
			596	0	0	1			61	0	0	27
			588	0	1	67			13	0	2	97
			545	0	2	39						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Noada Narayapur	40	38	0	5	51			591	0	32	7
		37	0	2	8			162	0	0	37
		36	0	0	41			155	0	3	25
		40	0	0	90			154	0	3	0
		33	0	18	12			153	0	0	34
		32	0	5	86			151	0	1	8
		49	0	7	60			149	0	5	27
		50	0	0	1			150	0	2	20
Gopalnagar	38	73	0	7	85			148	0	10	57
		75	0	19	32			145	0	0	20
		74	0	3	61			1041	0	0	48
		63	0	3	24			1039	0	12	14
		78	0	1	48			1038	0	11	97
		49	0	9	74			1034	0	4	84
		48	0	1	16			1035	0	5	32
		47	0	1	65			1033	0	3	24
		46	0	1	12			1028	0	8	30
		50	0	2	96			2435	0	4	40
		51	0	0	51			1026	0	12	52
		615	0	5	0			2431	0	14	25
		44	0	8	58			1016	0	3	50
		45	0	5	57			1002	0	6	99
		43	0	0	99			1003	0	7	94
		614	0	2	95						
		24	0	0	1	Chakbhedua	30	375	0	13	92
		97	0	0	1			377	0	21	16
		98	0	0	1			402	0	16	70
		23	0	5	3			401	0	8	16
		22	0	8	7			332	0	6	76
		112	0	0	1			331	0	0	46
		21	0	3	56			333	0	5	33
		113	0	0	1			314	0	3	24
		114	0	0	1			310	0	4	17
		20	0	1	96			311	0	7	23
		19	0	0	1			308	0	7	43
		116	0	17	56			307	0	0	41
Krishnanagar	37	563	0	3	34	Saibona	31	303	0	5	88
		584	0	18	37			301	0	1	4
		575	0	1	78			302	0	7	17
		565	0	3	89			300	0	0	33
		566	0	8	7			299	0	3	71
		567	0	3	11			298	0	8	36
		568	0	3	4			346	0	12	69
		497	0	13	92			430	0	1	12
		335	0	9	23			370	0	10	2
		598	0	0	45			468	0	0	83
		334	0	5	45			388	0	1	12
		333	0	7	79			467	0	3	6
		332	0	11	31			470	0	1	22
		324	0	1	39			471	0	0	55
		722	0	4	62			28	0	8	35
		290	0	12	14			360	0	14	20
		292	0	6	0			29	0	7	61
		227	0	12	88			462	0	6	31
		226	0	2	50			15	0		81
		208	0	10	13			327	0	13	53
		221	0	1	78			10	0	1	16
		222	0	10	13			355	0	20	4
		220	0	0	1			458	0	7	37
		219	0	5	61			350	0	20	60
		218	0	5	71			5	0	5	60
		183	0	5	62			343	0	3	34
		184	0	0	1			4	0	5	68
		182	0	6	15			354	0	4	62
		185	0	1	12			3	0	8	51

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Gouran Mandaran	32	192	0	0	39	Satmasa	162	1435	0	11	35
		156	0	12	14			1175	0	44	22
		157	0	2	69			1138	0	8	63
		196	0	7	46			1167	0	16	43
		159	0	2	42			117	0	3	71
		158	0	0	41			116	0	16	89
		195	0	12	61			75	0	2	37
		140	0	9	6			108	0	0	1
		143	0	0	76			21	0	15	87
		141	0	9	2			118	0	16	70
		142	0	5	45			66	0	2	7
		188	0	8	51			22	0	1	52
		123	0	0	1			105	0	31	4
		166	0	11	30			837	0	7	65
		124	0	11	74			85	0	6	51
		101	0	12	91			84	0	8	68
		103	0	0	1			836	0	3	59
		104	0	4	51			90	0	10	58
		105	0	2	16			91	0	3	99
		108	0	0	1			65	0	24	2
		96	0	8	40			4	0	10	7
		95	0	8	70			94	0	26	84
		93	0	0	79			50	0	3	73
		94	0	11	70	Arakul	161	152	0	9	85
		88	0	7	34			158	0	2	27
		86	0	0	52			159	0	1	11
		87	0	8	35			165	0	9	4
		75	0	2	49			157	0	3	45
		100	0	1	12			150	0	7	24
Gouran	33	1344	0	11	69			149	0	3	89
		1345	0	11	24			148	0	6	47
		1348	0	0	49	Sitalpur	157	1473	0	2	2
		1347	0	5	40			1472	0	4	17
		1346	0	0	78			1470	0	1	50
		1364	0	0	72			1536	0	11	99
		402	0	20	43			1330	0	10	57
		607	0	8	76			1328	0	19	11
		401	0	1	78			1327	0	10	11
		390	0	15	14			1326	0	5	92
		604	0	4	95			1322	0	11	65
		389	0	5	17			1311	0	14	62
		384	0	3	40			1310	0	2	22
		325	0	6	51			1308	0	11	13
		626	0	2	78	Pratapnagar	160	1926	0	1	62
		593	0	0	83			1263	0	26	45
		327	0	14	53			1256	0	1	66
		329	0	8	85			1259	0	2	85
		332	0	7	79			1260	0	4	16
		307	0	3	92			1927	0	6	13
		306	0	4	23			1261	0	3	22
		578	0	0	38			1262	0	13	36
		298	0	9	27			1938	0	44	55
		304	0	3	11			1212	0	2	0
		305	0	0	1			1928	0	4	8
		555	0	0	85			1213	0	0	1
		301	0	3	66			1208	0	6	40
		300	0	0	70			1207	0	24	61
		295	0	8	29			176	0	8	7
		293	0	19	76			1993	0	0	1
		547	0	28	6			173	0	3	92

P.S. : Arambagh Distt. : Hooghly State : West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhanderhati	153	394	0	5	28	Mandaram	158	353	0	0	1
		395	0	13	8			359	0	10	36
		400	0	14	3			354	0	9	83
		383	0	5	1			355	0	0	89
		382	0	12	97			358	0	5	23
		393	0	0	1						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Mandaram (Contd.)						Selalpur (Contd.)					
357	10	10	69			1160	0	1	61		
356	0	6	40			1150	0	0	1		
343	0	1	66			1151	0	0	1		
338	0	3	17			1152	0	3	89		
341	0	3	15			1361	0	2	11		
342	0	4	6			840	0	4	62		
169	0	2	89			1357	0	1	94		
168	0	0	1			1359	0	1	94		
170	0	9	64			Pirichpur	143	589	0	1	66
172	0	5	51					588	0	0	61
587	0	4	10					587	0	3	33
163	0	3	61					586	0	11	13
53	0	7	48					631	0	0	97
51	0	10	42					599	0	1	80
585	0	7	35					600	0	1	55
43	0	5	73					598	0	3	22
42	0	9	19					597	0	8	7
44	0	0	97					642	0	3	61
41	0	6	68					638	0	2	22
40	0	0	76					641	0	2	11
39	0	0	1					639	0	4	45
34	0	6	33					636	0	8	63
35	0	6	68					634	0	0	1
36	0	7	34					633	0	2	96
37	0	0	1					632	0	0	16
21	0	12	52					631	0	5	18
20	0	4	48					658	0	5	1
19	0	5	26					659	0	0	1
Arandi	159	377	0	6	96			657	0	0	1
		376	0	0	1			664	0	5	90
		375	0	0	37			662	0	0	1
		371	0	10	2			661	0	4	34
Kantabani	142	375	0	0	95			347	0	6	67
		372	0	0	69			346	0	1	11
		371	0	6	40			348	0	6	12
		370	0	0	76			345	0	2	53
		369	0	5	28			297	0	3	56
		368	0	0	1			299	0	7	35
		367	0	0	1			298	0	2	59
		684	0	7	7			301	0	6	40
		362	0	4	45			302	0	0	78
		361	0	3	61			303	0	1	33
		359	0	5	1			305	0	1	37
		360	0	2	92			304	0	11	45
		355	0	0	80			308	0	6	32
		357	0	11	13			309	0	6	47
		356	0	6	57			321	0	1	49
		323	0	6	96			314	0	8	63
		322	0	3	13			315	0	6	96
		320	0	5	68	Dakshin Rasulpur	132	1831	0	6	45
		319	0	3	57			1830	0	5	51
		316	0	3	5			1833	0	7	79
		315	0	17	54			1864	0	3	82
Selalpur	144	1129	0	4	86			1820	0	0	1
		1131	0	0	50			1819	0	11	41
		1130	0	16	70			1813	0	7	79
		1169	0	7	79			1814	0	5	56
		1167	0	3	45			1808	0	6	69
		1166	0	3	61			1807	0	11	13
		1165	0	2	22			1806	0	0	1
		1164	0	1	78			299	0	7	24
		1163	0	4	45			298	0	0	1
		1139	0	1	48			198	0	7	90
		1180	0	0	66			201	0	1	88
		1162	0	8	35			194	0	4	38
		1161	0	5	17			202	0	4	47

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Dakshin	205	0	4	10		Haraditya—(contd.)	1535	0	0	42	
Rasulpur--(contd.)	206	0	3	70			1534	0	1	23	
	207	0	1	94			1527	0	4	5	
	209	0	1	82			1528	0	0	1	
	208	0	2	83			1529	0	2	2	
	101	0	3	11			1533	0	4	6	
	210	0	0	1			1530	0	3	60	
	100	0	6	67			1531	0	2	7	
	61	0	0	1			1532	0	2	81	
	62	0	4	4			543	0	2	2	
	63	0	0	84			542	0	6	11	
	60	0	12	25		Taral	133	473	0	3	46
	59	0	4	50				467	0	8	27
	58	0	1	18				454	0	23	50
	57	0	4	17				515	0	0	84
	56	0	0	83				440	0	3	7
	55	0	0	81				443	0	0	89
	54	0	1	21				260	0	3	3
	53	0	0	80				259	0	3	3
	52	0	0	81				518	0	3	94
	36	0	0	53				265	0	0	1
	35	0	0	89				266	0	0	1
	37	0	5	13				257	0	1	67
	33	0	0	1				258	0	0	51
	31	0	1	95				256	0	1	1
	32	0	3	52				255	0	0	53
	15	0	4	50				254	0	9	69
	16	0	7	51				227	0	4	67
	19	0	4	15				206	0	1	11
	17	0	4	45				205	0	2	95
	18	0	0	65				204	0	3	38
	3	0	3	12				208	0	0	26
	2	0	1	94				202	0	2	80
	1	0	3	11				203	0	4	9
Haraditya	134	1926	0	11	41		200	0	0	97	
		2203	0	3	22		201	0	2	92	
		1837	0	2	41		197	0	8	35	
		2208	0	0	55		195	0	0	69	
		1836	0	3	98		196	0	1	67	
		1835	0	1	13		182	0	0	1	
		1840	0	1	9		183	0	1	78	
		1834	0	2	22		185	0	1	39	
		1833	0	6	68		184	0	9	18	
		1821	0	0	1		168	0	0	1	
		1822	0	14	1		166	0	6	12	
		1825	0	2	13		187	0	0	87	
		1666	0	9	91		165	0	5	28	
		1570	0	5	84		164	0	6	68	
		1554	0	5	81		162	0	3	5	
		1555	0	6	26		161	0	2	29	
		1556	0	1	19		121	0	1	9	
		1508	0	1	20		122	0	2	11	
		1507	0	0	69		126	0	5	53	
		1510	0	1	49		125	0	3	26	
		1511	0	0	46		124	0	0	57	
		1512	0	3	34		128	0	4	59	
		1509	0	1	83		127	0	8	91	
		1513	0	2	45		23	0	1	33	
		1514	0	4	22		24	0	6	12	
		1516	0	0	1		22	0	3	34	
		1517	0	3	66		520	0	5	17	
		1518	0	1	82		21	0	6	68	
		1519	0	1	88		20	0	0	89	
		1521	0	1	60		15	0	8	35	
		1524	0	0	82		16	0	0	36	
		1520	0	4	9		17	0	3	71	
		1536	0	0	1		18	0	3	71	
							19	0	3	23	
							2	0	1	66	

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhupur	82	925	0	6	68	Asanpur-- (contd.)	674	0	8	13	
		924	0	3	43		685	0	0	1	
		923	0	2	42		675	0	3	56	
		933	0	1	61		683	0	4	56	
		922	0	0	76		682	0	4	17	
		935	0	3	24		681	0	3	83	
		934	0	0	1		680	0	0	84	
		936	0	1	71		959	0	0	1	
		937	0	1	31		968	0	7	26	
		938	0	0	95		693	0	9	57	
		1014	0	3	64		958	0	8	99	
		916	0	3	50		656	0	0	50	
		921	0	10	93		309	0	0	1	
		920	0	2	27		655	0	20	49	
		437	0	0	63		648	0	4	73	
		440	0	7	24		956	0	5	28	
		1007	0	3	89		639	0	2	76	
		1607	0	2	75		638	0	2	73	
		1606	0	4	54		640	0	6	1	
		456	0	1	88		635	0	3	6	
		457	0	2	2		955	0	1	92	
		458	0	2	71		632	0	1	12	
		459	0	0	57		634	0	1	48	
		464	0	6	12		636	0	0	55	
		462	0	1	62		351	0	0	80	
		465	0	4	85		350	0	1	48	
		463	0	0	38		349	0	0	28	
		469	0	2	90		348	0	0	40	
		467	0	0	91		353	0	7	50	
		468	0	3	34		921	0	0	0	
		471	0	0	1		347	0	0	60	
		472	0	5	56		346	0	2	16	
		1005	0	0	39		354	0	1	30	
		1004	0	2	78		355	0	1	80	
		475	0	1	55		356	0	4	17	
		499	0	1	46		357	0	2	55	
		411	0	28	94		345	0	16	15	
		412	0	18	93		344	0	5	1	
		408	0	0	89		420	0	0	1	
		1617	0	3	24		148	0	3	34	
		1616	0	5	28		147	0	6	1	
		1615	0	0	36		146	0	5	1	
		409	0	0	74		137	0	9	46	
Mayapur	84	2763	0	6	12		127	0	0	60	
		2557	0	1	83		128	0	6	47	
		5536	0	3	61		126	0	7	53	
		2862	0	8	35		121	0	0	40	
		2564	0	1	99		40	0	0	1	
		2561	0	8	35		41	0	0	1	
		5702	0	0	62		42	0	0	1	
		5703	0	7	79		125	0	14	20	
		5704	0	4	0		123	0	6	12	
		2565	0	2	83		56	0	8	68	
		2560	0	14	20		54	0	0	1	
		5508	0	1	14		58	0	12	36	
		5513	0	7	51		906	0	2	53	
		2504	0	0	60		59	0	8	35	
		2505	0	0	60	Josapur	75	350	0	0	40
		2506	0	10	2		344	0	6	45	
		2507	0	6	19		343	0	6	87	
		2508	0	5	93		342	0	4	34	
		2510	0	3	73		370	0	6	68	
		2513	0	12	52		312	0	0	36	
		2512	0	16	33		321	0	12	14	
Asanpur	78	683	0	8	19		215	0	13	36	
		686	0	0	43		307	0	13	18	

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Josapur—(contd.)	75	208	0	5	13	Valia	73	622	0	1	21
		207	0	0	72			623	0	16	70
		209	0	1	1			624	0	1	65
		302	0	1	25			626	0	0	24
		306	0	0	1			625	0	10	2
		300	0	7	14			629	0	6	96
		299	0	0	40			632	0	5	1
		278	0	8	35			3005	0	4	45
		266	0	1	44			631	0	4	37
		267	0	7	46			3004	0	4	62
		193	0	3	4			643	0	6	39
		268	0	3	0			638	0	0	1
		270	0	3	64			642	0	3	1
		269	0	0	26			556	0	1	61
		271	0	2	89			555	0	7	21
		272	0	1	27			647	0	1	61
		194	0	0	1			648	0	1	90
		195	0	0	1			647	0	2	54
								554	0	8	9
Telua	74	1681	0	1	90			553	0	1	82
		1682	0	6	47			552	0	7	60
		1667	0	0	28			3007	0	5	90
		1680	0	6	50			657	0	5	86
		1678	0	11	13			3006	0	5	86
		1673	0	1	45			661	0	4	45
		1674	0	5	70			662	0	1	21
		1676	0	0	1			663	0	1	33
		1675	0	0	84			667	0	4	73
		1672	0	0	30			666	0	2	59
		1577	0	1	93			665	0	8	7
		1576	0	2	22			512	0	5	86
		1575	0	3	23			511	0	2	26
		1579	0	5	85						
		1573	0	8	63	Malaypur	69	1756	0	6	68
		1528	0	5	28			1755	0	3	64
		1534	0	8	61						
		1529	0	0	28	Kasigore	72	429	0	3	71
		1533	0	7	68			427	0	3	96
		1530	0	0	84			421	0	6	49
		1531	0	2	80			426	0	5	86
		1532	0	4	13			422	0	0	1
		1489	0	0	80			424	0	14	20
		1488	0	1	9			382	0	12	80
		1484	0	3	71			383	0	5	76
		1979	0	3	11			381	0	5	70
		1487	0	3	43			361	0	0	30
		1486	0	2	2			380	0	10	95
		1485	0	6	47			368	0	8	63
		1476	0	1	21			366	0	7	34
		1480	0	3	3			337	0	6	40
		1479	0	0	60			333	0	0	1
		1473	0	0	58			332	0	0	36
		1474	0	0	1			283	0	13	75
		1472	0	5	26			284	0	4	51
		1471	0	0	72			462	0	5	28
		1470	0	1	1			461	0	7	51
		1469	0	2	83			285	0	0	1
		1398	0	1	21			289	0	0	1
		1370	0	1	36			288	0	0	1
		1372	0	1	37			289	0	15	87
		1371	0	1	71			89	0	21	4
		1373	0	5	13			94	0	0	1
		1374	0	5	26			86	0	7	7
		1376	0	3	48			35	0	11	13
		1377	0	6	96			39	0	89	90
		1378	0	0	76			33	0	0	1
		1379	0	1	1			26	0	0	40
		1380	0	3	8			25	0	10	29

		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		24		0	5	26			1027		0	3	92		
		23		0	5	42			1024		0	1	33		
		19		0	0	40			1025		0	1	57		
		21		0	5	10			1026		0	5	86		
		20		0	6	27			1010		0	10	48		
		2		0	8	90			1011		0	9	91		
		3		0	0	1			981		0	9	91		
		1		0	15	59			980		0	12	82		
									954		0	11	97		
Chakhazi	71	1778		0	9	46			955		0	5	22		
		1787		0	2	96			953		0	1	69		
		1786		0	4	93			952		0	5	56		
		1785		0	0	1			924		0	11	53		
		1902		0	7	79			1184		0	0	1		
		1796		0	11	41			925		0	4	4		
		1802		0	13	8			922		0	5	46		
		1804		0	5	4			921		0	3	7		
		1805		0	2	64			920		0	11	53		
		1806		0	2	68			919		0	11	25		
		1807		0	4	15									
		1809		0	3	71		Uttar Rasulpur	58	1391		0	9	46	
		1808		0	4	57				1390		0	11	13	
		1568		0	8	56				1389		0	1	66	
		1567		0	10	58				1388		0	3	11	
		1566		0	3	5				1387		0	3	11	
		1563		0	4	73				1386		0	2	78	
		1561		0	8	90				1385		0	1	66	
		1559		0	7	51				1382		0	10	2	
		1396		0	17	54				1377		0	11	69	
		1397		0	14	20				1378		0	1	94	
		1404		0	0	1				1083		0	3	89	
		1475		0	6	96				1082		0	1	66	
		1474		0	8	34				1081		0	11	69	
		1467		0	11	14				1084		0	0	92	
		1468		0	1	86				1085		0	0	60	
		1464		0	3	26				1086		0	0	40	
		1463		0	2	90				1087		0	0	1	
		1417		0	2	97				1080		0	6	68	
		1418		0	3	56				1088		0	0	1	
		1462		0	11	2				1022		0	4	17	
		1424		0	7	79				1021		0	4	0	
Batanal	55	363		0	10	13				1019		0	5	1	
		362		0	3	78				1018		0	4	73	
		369		0	9	91				1623		0	2	22	
		371		0	3	31				1014		0	9	47	
		370		0	6	7				1013		0	0	20	
		373		0	2	50				160		0	11	69	
Chak Amad	60	180		0	16	71				161		0	11	69	
		176		0	1	41				162		0	15	3	
		177		0	6	96				153		0	0	40	
		726		0	4	37				163		0	5	56	
		175		0	4	65				166		0	7	79	
		174		0	11	41				165		0	2	50	
		145		0	11	53				167		0	11	41	
		144		0	13	11				109		0	6	12	
		706		0	12	54				108		0	11	41	
		142		0	7	28				99		0	8	90	
		705		0	8	70				97		0	5	84	
Chak Fazil	57	1140		0	1	29				88		0	6	40	
		1198		0	3	3				89		0	4	17	
		1139		0	1	94				86		0	4	17	
		1141		0	5	62				27		0	6	40	
		1033		0	0	40				23		0	6	68	
		1032		0	10	52				24		0	7	79	
		1034		0	9	74				9		0	1	67	
		1029		0	6	17				8		0	1	82	
										10		0	4	17	
										11		0	0	97	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Shekhpur	59	631	0	2	78
		222	0	2	36
		674	0	0	40
		675	0	0	40
		203	0	6	68
		202	0	5	56
		199	0	8	35
		198	0	2	63
		197	0	2	63
		193	0	10	57
		196	0	0	1
		194	0	4	45
		192	0	1	52

[No. R-31015/1/96-OR-I]
K.C. KATQCH, Under Secy.

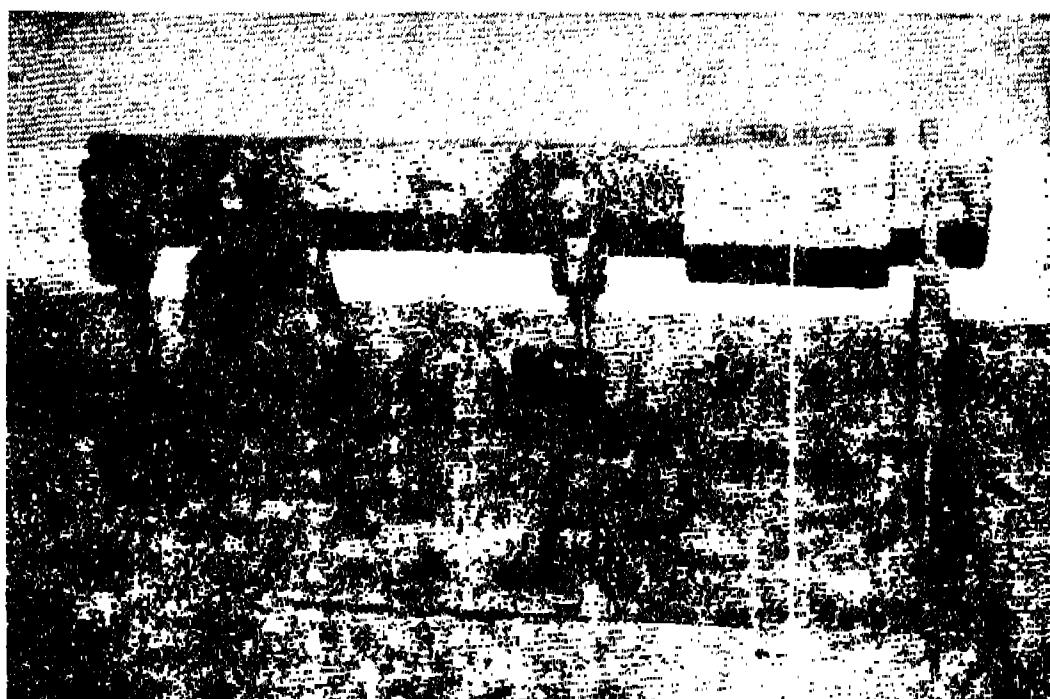
नागरिक पूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मासने और सार्वजनिक वितरण
संतालप

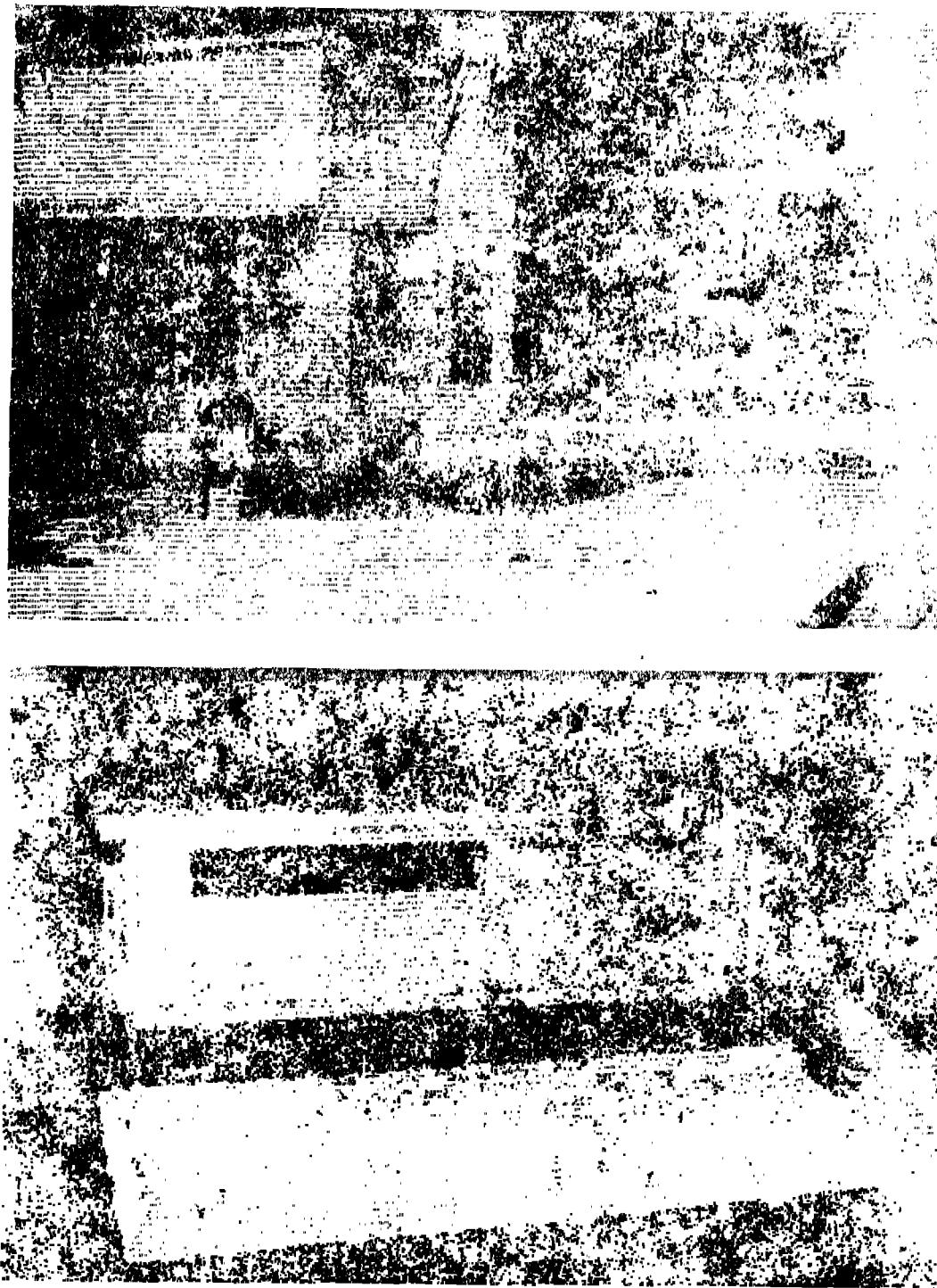
नई दिल्ली, 13 फरवरी, 1996

का.आ. 589 :—केन्द्रीय सरकार की विहित प्राधिकारी
द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्,
समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल बाट

और भाप मानक अधिनियम 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और भाप मानक (माडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्योगों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि उक्त माडल लगानार प्रयोग की अवधि में यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा देना रहेगा;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, “डब्ल्यू.टी.-1001 सीरीज वर्ग-3 टाइप के स्वतः सूचक गैर-स्वचालित (यांत्रिकी मह-डलैक्ट्रॉनिक) शंकर तोलन उपकरण के माडल का (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात माडल कहा गया है) जिसका विनिर्माण भैसर्स मेलमिस्टम्स एण्ड मॉबिम्स लिमिटेड, प्लाट नं. 173 पर्सुगडी, मद्रास-600090 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई.एन.टी./09/94/62 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है,





माडल (आकृति देखिए) एक मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) का तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 किलोग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तर (₹) 5 किलोग्राम है। इसमें एक टेयर युक्ति है जिसका व्यक्तिनात्मक प्रतिधारण टेयर प्रभाव 100 प्रतिशत है। आधार और प्लेटफार्म धात्विक हैं। भारग्राही आयताकार है। जिसका आकार 9 मि.मी. \times 3 मिमी. है निर्वाति प्रति दीप्ति संप्रदर्शी तील 50 लक्षण के तीलन परिणाम उपर्याप्त करता है। यह उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज के प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रवाय पर प्रचालित होता है।

399 GI/96-7

आगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) धारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित 6 टन, 10 टन, 40 टन और 60 टन की अधिकतम, क्षमता वाले समरूप मेक, यथार्थता और उसी सिरीज के कार्यकरण वाले तोलन उपकरण भी हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम-21 (25)/93]
राजीव श्रीवास्तव, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS,
AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

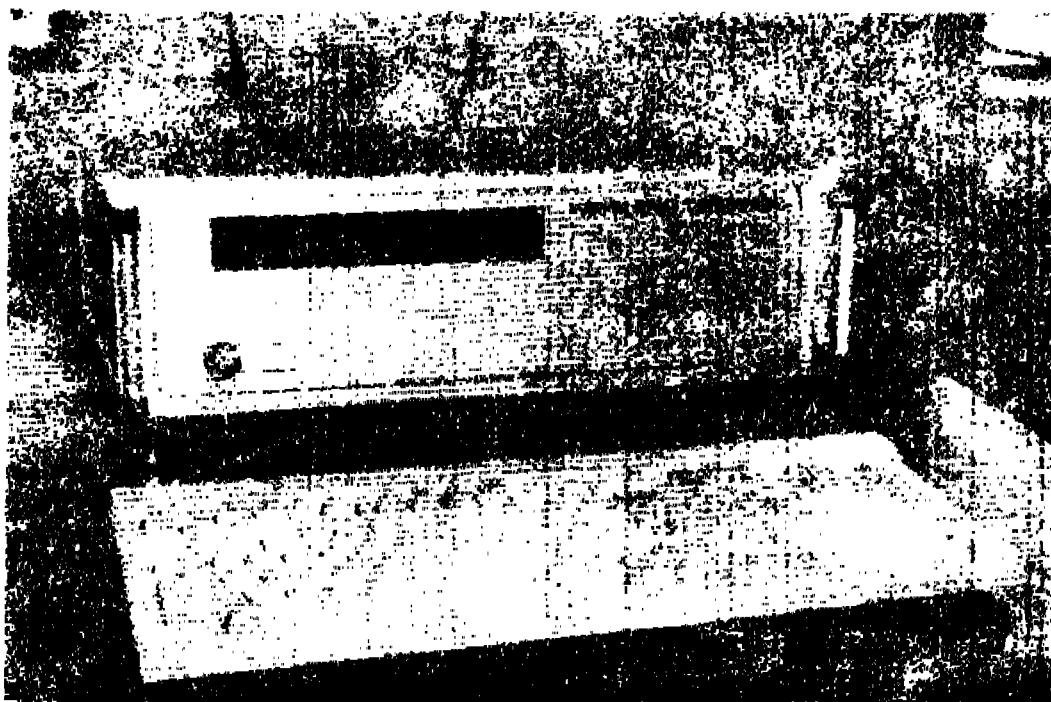
New Delhi, the 13th Februray, 1996

S.O. 589.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over

periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, hybrid weigh-bridge (mechanical-cum-electronic) of type "WT-1001" series class III (hereinafter referred to as the Model) Manufactured by M/s. MEL Systems and Services Ltd., Plot No. 173, Perungudi, Madras-600 096, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/94/62 ;





The Model (see figure) is a Medium accuracy (accuracy class III) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The base and the platform are metallic. The load receptor is a platform of rectangular shape of size 9 m \times 3 m. The Vacuum Fluorescent display of 40 characters indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 hertz alternate current power supply.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity of 5 tonne, 10 tonne, 40 tonne and 60 tonnes manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

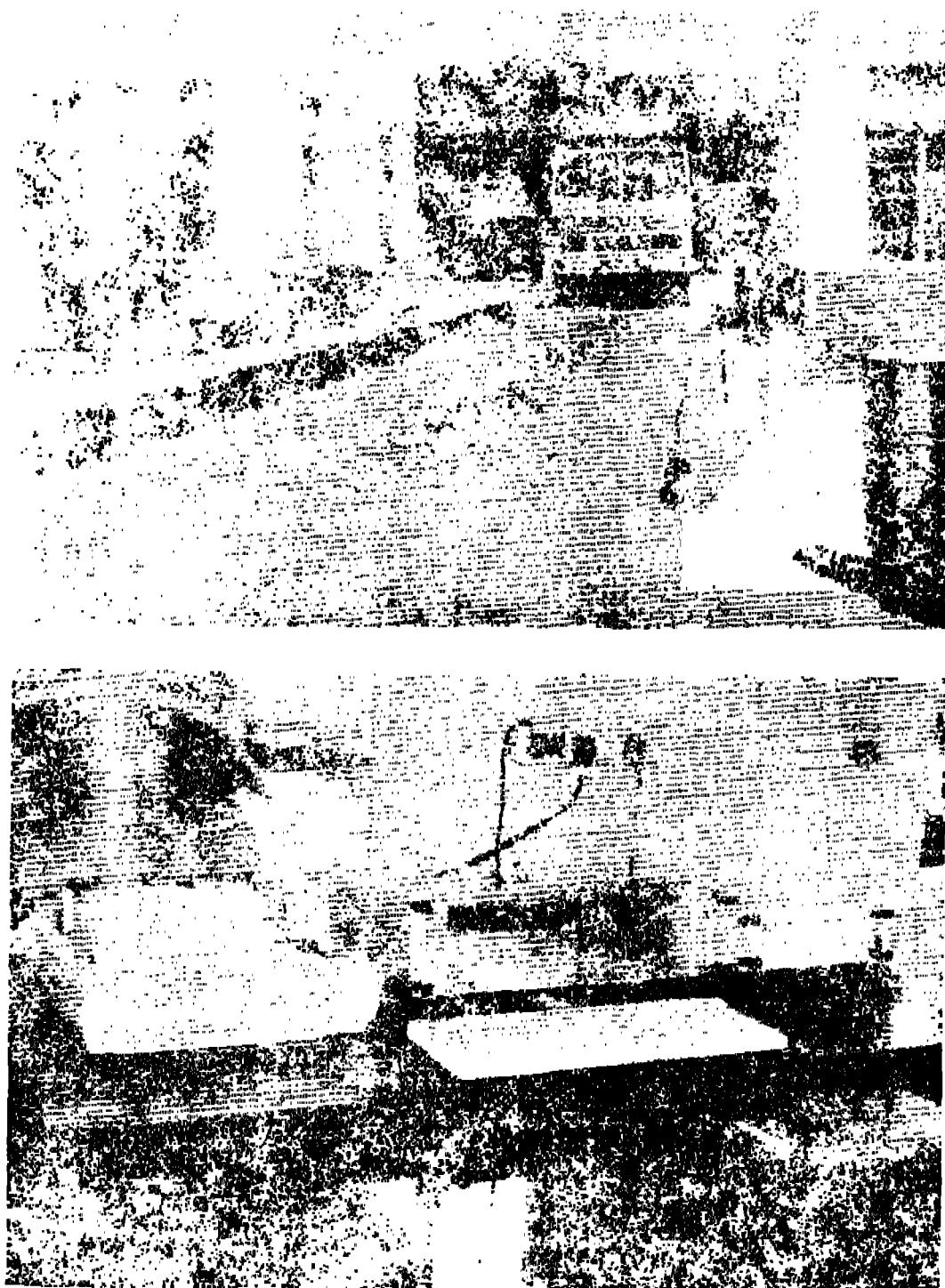
[F. No. WM-21(25)/93]
RAJIV SRIVASTAVA, Jr. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 फरवरी, 1996

का.आ. 590.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के

पश्चात, समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त गिरोर्ट में वर्णित माडल बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि उक्त माडल लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में यथायंता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा देता रहेगा;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, "डब्ल्यू.टी.-1002 सीरीज वर्ग-3 टाइप के स्वतः सूचक गैर-स्वचालित अंकीय इलैक्ट्रॉनिक तोलन-उपकरण के माडल का (जिसे इसके पश्चात माइल कहा गया है) जिसका विनिर्माण मैसरी मेलसिस्टम्स एण्ड सर्विसेस लिमिटेड, प्लाट नं. 173 पर्सुडी, मदाम-600096 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई.एन.डी./09/94/61 समन्वेत किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करता है;



माडल (आकृति देखिए) एक मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) का तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 किलोग्राम है। सत्यापन मापामान अन्तर (ई) 5 किलोग्राम है। इसमें एक टेयर युक्त है जिसका व्यक्तिनामक प्रतिधारण टेयर प्रभाव 100 प्रतिशत है। आधार और प्लेटफार्म धात्विक है। भारजाही आयताकार है। जिसका आकार 6 मि.मी. × 3 मि.मी. है। निर्वात प्रति दीष्टि संप्रदर्श तोल 40 लक्षण के सोलन परिणाम उपर्याप्त करता है। यह उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्टज के प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर प्रचालित होता है।

आगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) धारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह धोषणा करती

है कि माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित 5 टन, 30 टन, 40 टन और 60 टन की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले समरूप मेक, यथार्थता और उसी सिरीज के कार्यकारण वाले तोलन उपकरण भी हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम-21 (25)/93]
राजीव श्रीवास्तव, संयुक्त सचिव

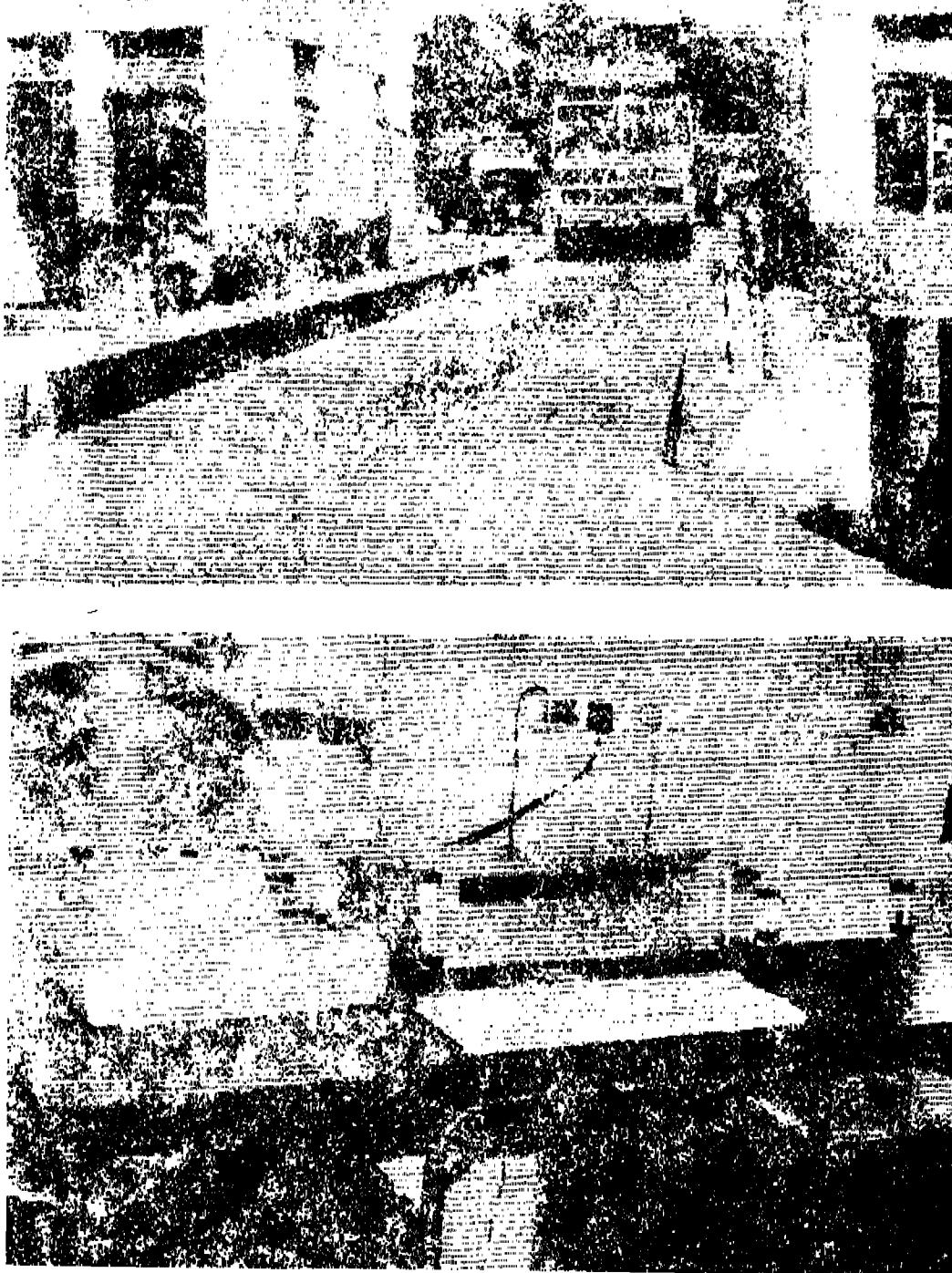
New Delhi, the 13th Febrary, 1996

S.O. 590.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of

Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central

Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, electronic digital weigh-bridge of type "WT-1002" series class III (hereinafter referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s. MEL Systems and Services Ltd., Plot No. 173, Perungudi, Madras-600 096, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/94/61;



The Model (see figure) is a Medium accuracy (accuracy class III) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 10 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (ϵ) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The base and the platform are metallic. The load receptor is a platform of rectangular shape of size 6 m \times 3 m. The Vacuum Fluorescent display of 40 characters indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 hertz alternate current power supply.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity of 5 tonnes, 30 tonnes, 40 tonnes and 60 tonnes manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(25)/93]
RAJIV SRIVASTAVA, Jt. Secy.

थम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 1996

का.ग्रा. 591.—श्रीयोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एक सी आई के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट श्रीयोगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रीयोगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचपट वां प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2/2/96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/576/एफ/94आई.आर. (सी-II)]

राजा लाल, डैस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 6th February, 1996

S.O. 591.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of F.C.I. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 2-2-1996.

[No. L-22012/576/F/94-IR (C-II)]
RAJA LAL, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI B. K. SRIVASTAVA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, PANDU NAGAR, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 63 of 1995

In the matter of dispute :

BETWEEN

Unit Secretary,
F.C.I. Workers Union.
1, Abdul Aziz Marg.
Lucknow.

AND

The District Manager,
Food Corporation of India.
29, B. N. Road,
Lucknow.

AWARD

1. Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi vide its Notification No. 22012/576/F/94-IR (C-II) dated 26-5-95, has referred the following dispute for adjudication.

Whether the action of the Distt. Manager, Food Corporation of India, Lucknow not to regularise the service of Shri Mahi Lal and 9 others even after rendering continuous service since 1978 is legal and justified ? If not to what relief they are entitled to ?

2. In this case the representative of the Union has filed an affidavit on 10-1-1996 withdrawing the present reference/ case.

3. In view of above the present reference is treated as withdrawn. Consequently the concerned workmen are not entitled for any relief.

4. Reference is answered accordingly.

B. K. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 1996

का.ग्रा. 592.—श्रीयोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस सी सी एल के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट श्रीयोगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रीयोगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-2-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/54/94-आई.आर. (सी-II)]

राजा लाल, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th February, 1996

S.O. 592.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of S.C.C. Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 2-2-1996.

[No. L-22012/54/94-IR (C-II)]
RAJA LAL, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, HYDERABAD-II AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT :

Sri S. Ismail, B.Sc., LL.B., Chairman.

Dated, the 22nd December, 1995

I. D. No. 12 of 1994

BETWEEN

The General Secretary,
Singareni Collieries Labour Union (INTUC)
H.Q. Bellampalli 504251,
Adilabad District (AP) Petitioner

AND

The Chief General Manager,
M/s. S.C.C. Ltd.,
Bellampalli,
Adilabad District (AP) Respondent

APPEARANCES

1. Petitioner being called absent.
2. Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy, Advocate—for Respondent.

AWARD

This is a reference made under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 by the Government of India by its Order No. L-22012/54/94-IR (C-II) Ministry of Labour New Delhi dated 21-3-94 for adjudication of Industrial Dispute annexed therin and it reads as follows :—

“Whether the action of the Management of S.C.C. Ltd., Bellampalli in not issuing uniforms to Shri M. Rajamallu, B. Posham, R. Rajaiyah, and G. Koteswara Rao, Peons from 1990 though they are getting uniforms during 1984 as per Circular dated 28-12-1985 and drawing washing allowance till date is legal and justified ? If not to what relief the workmen are entitled to ?”

The said reference was received on 6-5-1994 and notices have been issued to both the parties on 10-6-1994 for filing of Petitioners claim statement on 10-6-1994 Management notice served and acknowledgement also received. Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy, Advocate filed Vakalat for Respondent and adjourned to 2-7-1994. On 2-7-1994 the case was adjourned

to 27-7-1994. On 27-7-1994 fresh notice was issued to the petitioner. On 22-8-1994 petitioner was served notice and acknowledgement received. The management has was received by post on 17-1-1995 and the management has also filed counter on 19-5-1995 and same was taken on file on 20-5-1995 the case was adjourned to 8-6-1995 for enquiry. Thereafter several adjournments have been given from time to time for enquiry till 22-12-1995. Finally today i.e. on 22-12-1995 petitioner called absent. Petitioner is not evincing any interest since the past six months and continuously called absent. Hence as there is no material the reference is closed and a Nil Award is passed.

Written by me and given under my hand and the Seal of the Tribunal this the 22nd December, 1995.

S. ISMAIL, Chairman

APPENDIX TO EVIDENCE

No oral or documentary evidence has been adduced on either side.

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 1996

का. प्रा. 593.—प्रीयोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम. ई. सो. एन के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कम्पकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट प्रीयोगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रीयोगिक अधिकारण वर्मवाई नं. 2 के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6/2/96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-22012/333/93-प्राई ग्रार (भी-II)]
राजा लाल, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1996

S.O. 593.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Bombay No. 2 as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of S.E.C. Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 6-2-1996.

[No. L-22012/333/93-IR (C-II);
RAJA LAL, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT :

Shri S. B. Pansé, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-2/17 of 1994

Employers in relation to the management of Dhanpuri Sub Area of SECL

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the workmen—No Appearance.

For the employer—Shri P. S. Nair and Shri A. K. Sasi Advocate.

Mumbai, the 29th January, 1996

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-22012/333/93-IR (C-II) dated 7th February, 1994 had referred to the following Industrial Dispute for adjudication.

"Whether the action of the Dy. General Manager/Sub-Area Manager, Dhanpuri Sub-Area of Sohagpur Area if SECL in dismissing Shri Munnilal S/o Misbrilal, Sweeping Mazdoor, Dhanpuri Opencast Mines from Company's services w.e.f. 7-4-1992 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to ?"

2. The Union filed a Statement of Claim at Exhibit '2'. The management filed its written statement at Exhibit-3'. The parties filed documents on the record. This matter was adjourned for hearing. Before the matter could be heard the Learned Advocate A. K. Sasi for the management today filed a letter signed by Addl. Chief Personal Manager and the Joint Secretary of the Union at Exhibit-11. It is informed to the Tribunal that the matter is settled between the parties in Form 'H'. Its zerox copy is produced at Ex. '12'. It is also signed by the Learned Advocate for the management as a true copy. I find it to be correct. As the matter is settled the reference has to be disposed off in terms of settlement. Hence I pass the following Award :

ORDER

1. The reference is disposed off in terms of Settlement Exhibit '12'.
 - (a) Shri Munnilal S/o Misri Lal is hereby re-employed as Sweeper in Cat I in the pay scale of Rs. 38.47-0, 70-48.27 and will be posted at Johilla Area after being found medically fit by our Colliery Medical Officer.
 - (b) The absence from duty i.e. from the date of termination to the date of re-employment will be treated as 'Dies non' on the principle of 'No work—No Pay'.
 - (c) Continuity of service will be given for the purpose of Gratuity only.
 - (d) Union of the concerned worker/workmen will not raise this issue again before any Forum or Court of Law.
 - (e) If the above ex-worker/workmen repeat(s) such misconduct in future, the services will be terminated without any notice of Departmental Enquiry.
 - (f) This is full and final settlement of the issue.

Dated : 29-1-1996

S. B. PANSE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 1996

का. प्रा. 594.—प्रीयोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन एयरलाइंस कंपनी के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कम्पकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट प्रीयोगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रीयोगिक अधिकारण, (सं. 2), मंवर्दे के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-2-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संखा—एन-11015/3/92-प्राई. प्रा. (विविध) /
प्राई. प्रा. (कोल-1)]

ब्रज मोहन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1996

S.O. 594.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, (No. 2), Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Airlines Corporation and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 6-2-1996.

[No. L-11015/3/92-IR (Misc.)/IR (Coal-I)]
BRAJ MOHAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT :

Shri S. B. Panse, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT-2/38 of 1992

Employers in relation to the management of Indian Airlines Corporation

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the workmen—Mr. M. B. Anchan Advocate.
For the employer—M/s. Bhasin and Co., Advocates.

Mumbai, the 23rd January, 1996

AWARD PART I

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-11015/3/92-IR (Misc.) dated 5th June, 1992 had referred to the following industrial dispute for adjudication.

"Whether the action of the management of Indian Airlines in dismissing Mr. D. Jairam Naidu vide order dated 3-10-1973 is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to ?"

2. D. Jairam Naidu was an employee of the Indian Airlines since the year 1956. He was working as a factory mechanic. He was a freedom fighter before joining the service.

3. Indian Airlines had purchased Caravelle aircraft from France. For the said aircraft, battery manufactured by M/s. SAFT of France were used. It has a limited life. It is therefore, they were discarded due to the life limitation prescribed by the manufacturer. Due to non availability of the regular supply of those batteries Indian Airlines was forced to ground some of its aircrafts. Air France also faced such a problem in 1964-65.

4. Naidu the worker took the initiative and made representation to the management that those batteries could be used by rejuvenating. The management asked him to do the necessary work over it. After prolonged research he succeeded in his effort in rejuvenating the Caravelle aircraft battery and the same were used by the Indian Airlines for its Caravelle aircraft.

5. The workmen pleaded that by rejuvenated batteries Indian Airlines saved crores of rupees. In appreciation of his successful research work Indian Airlines had granted two advance increments to Naidu w.e.f. 1-3-67.

6. Naidu was not satisfied with the grant of advance increments w.e.f. 1st March, 1967. He approached the authorities and requested that as the rejuvenated batteries were used from 1964 he may be given advance increments from that year. His repeated requests were not considered by the management.

7. There was no response from Indian Airlines to the letters of Naidu and in sheer frustration he represented his case to the Civil Aviation Minister and some of the Parliament members. He also published a letter in the name of appeal to the public. The management came to know regarding the activity of the worker. He was asked to give his explanation regarding the same. He submitted his explanation.

8. The worker pleaded that he was chargesheeted by a letter dated 10-4-1959. There were three charges against him. They were under standing Order No. 28 of the Standing Order for factory workers of the Corporation (IA) and standing order 14(3) (h) of Industrial Employment Standing Order Act, 1946. It is submitted that it was wrong on the part of Indian Airlines management to charge the workman under two different standing orders.

9. The worker pleaded that the chargesheet was vague. It is averred that the inquiry was conducted without providing him documents and he was not given an opportunity to defend his case. It is asserted that he was not given an opportunity

to cross examine the management witness. It is contended that the inquiry officer conducted the inquiry exparte and came to the wrong conclusion that the workman is guilty of the charges levelled against him. It is averred that the workman was denied reasonable opportunity to defend his case and the domestic inquiry was against the principles of Natural Justice.

10. The workman pleaded that the documents which he asked for were never supplied to him. That caused prejudice to him. It is averred that the inquiry officer had a bias mind. It is pleaded that he was not given an opportunity to give his submissions and the management was allowed to do so. It is again against the principles of Natural Justice. It is submitted that the findings of the Inquiry Officer are perverse. It is averred that the inquiry officer was appointed before the charge sheet was framed. It is submitted that the punishment which is awarded to the worker is disproportionate to the charges ruled. For all these reasons it is submitted that the dismissal order may be set aside and the worker be reinstated in service in continuity with full back wages. He also prayed for Rs. 4,500 by way of costs of the reference.

11. The management resisted the claim by the written statement Ex. '6'. It is contended that the worker was dismissed from the service by the order dated 3-10-1973. He preferred an appeal against the said dismissal before the Regional Director as the appellate authority. He rejected the same on 30-4-1974. It is averred that thereafter the worker maintained complete silence till September, 1980, and then tried to raise an Industrial Dispute before the Ass'tt. Labour Commissioner, Bombay. The conciliation ended in failure in June, 1981. The Central Government declined to make the reference. Again the worker kept mum and in September, 1987 he preferred a writ petition before the High Court of Bangalore impleading the Union of India as a party. The High Court of Bangalore directed the Central Government to consider the case afresh resulting in the present reference. It is submitted that the case of the worker suffers from gross delay and severe laches.

12. The management pleaded that the inquiry which was held against the workman was as per the principles of natural justice. It is contended that the documents which the workman asked were irrelevant and they were rightly rejected. It is asserted that the charges which were levelled against the workman were clear in terms and he followed the same. The chargesheet specifically spelt out the allegation which constituted misconduct. It is averred that the worker himself avoided the inquiry at the final stage. Thereafter the inquiry officer submitted his report holding the workman guilty of the charges levelled against him. The competent authority namely the Chief Engineer accepted those reports and issued a show cause notice on 5-10-72 calling upon the workman to show cause as to why the punishment of dismissal from the service of the corporation should not be awarded to him. The worker submitted his reply and after considering the reply the punishment was awarded. It is averred that if the Tribunal comes to the conclusion that the inquiry was not conducted properly the management may be given an opportunity to adduce evidence before the Tribunal to substantiate the charges levelled against the workman and the punishment given to him. It is denied that the punishment which was awarded to the worker was disproportionate to the charges proved. It is asserted that from the admitted facts in the Statement of Claim itself it could be seen that the charges which were levelled against the workman were proved. Under such circumstances it is prayed that the punishment which was imposed against the workman may be upheld.

13. The worker filed a rejoinder at Ex. '7'. He reiterated all his contentions which he took in the statement of Claim.

14. The issues that fall for my consideration any my findings there on are as follows :

ISSUES	FINDINGS
1. Whether the reference suffers from laches and gross delay ?	No
2. Whether the inquiry which was held against the workman was against the principles of Natural Justice ?	Yes

REASONS

15. It is admitted position that the worker was dismissed by the order dated 3-10-1973. Thereafter he preferred an appeal to the Regional Director who is an appellate authority rejected the same on 30-4-1974. Thereafter Air Corporation employees Union took up this case with the Regional Labour Commissioner, Bombay and raised a dispute. He sends a failure report to the Central Government. The Government by its letter dated 28-9-1981 declined to refer the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication on the ground that the workman had gone beyond the disciplinary rules governing his work and conduct in approaching the parliament.

16. The workman affirmed that one of his friend at Bangalore filed a writ petition No. 13960 of 1987 in the Karnataka High Court at Bangalore. The Karnataka High Court by its order dated 21st April, 1992 directed the Government of India to consider the case of the workman afresh for referring the case to the Industrial Tribunal. The Government of India did not refer the dispute for a long time. The workman thus wrote two letters to the Government i.e. on 18-5-1992 and 11-8-1992. Ultimately the Government by its order dated 21-9-1992 forwarded a copy of its order dated 20-7-1992 referring the dispute to the Tribunal.

17. It is rightly argued on behalf of the workman that, whatever was the delay was condoned by the High Court and it suggested the Central Government to look into the matter for the reference. His Lordship in the judgement which is produced on the record at Annex 'E' of Ex.-13' has observed :

"It is not a case where the petitioner should be denied the relief on the mere technical ground, considering the facts and circumstances of this case and in view of what is narrated in the writ petition by the petitioner in moving the authorities after his dismissal from service."

Under such circumstances the contention which is taken by the management in the written statement that the reference suffers from laches and gross delay has no merit.

18. The Learned Advocate for the management placed reliance on Hans Ram V. Union of India and Anr. 1995 II CLR 1060. That was a case where in their Lordships observed that the petitioner who was Ex-Army Personnel retired from service on 15-12-1956. He filed a writ petition on 26-2-1993 for payment of pension. The contention of the management was that the service record of the petitioner which is preserved for 25 years is destroyed. Verification of correct facts not possible under such circumstances. They dismissed the petition. The ratio given in this authority has no application because His Lordship of the Karnataka High Court condoned the delay and the reference was made by the Central Government.

19. I may mention it here that in the written argument advanced by the employer time and again it is stated that the dismissal order is of the year 1973 and due to the lapse of time they are not in a position to defend it properly and if the reference is answered in favour of the workman it will be an injustice. In view of the High Court Order the delay is condoned and now the management cannot argue on that point.

20. Naidu (Ex.-9) affirmed in support of his contention from his cross examination nothing has come on the record to damage the theory which he tried to make out that the enquiry which was held against him was against the principles of Natural Justice.

21. Initially the management could not examine any witnesses. Written arguments were filed. Later on the workman filed additional arguments at Ex-15' and informed the Tribunal that the management contentions that the witnesses are not traceable and their whereabouts are not known are not correct. He had given the details of it. Thereafter the management was given an opportunity to examine the witnesses if they choose.

22. Jamshed Mehta (Ex-17) the Enquiry Officer lead the evidence. He affirmed that the chargesheet was issued after his appointment. In the cross examination he admits 399 GI/96—8.

that he was the inquiry officer in respect of the charges dated 15-12-1969. No order for his appointment was produced on the record. The Learned Advocate for the management agreed to produce it after it is traced. But no such order was produced. He was appointed as the inquiry officer on 10-4-1969 that is before the charge was issued to the worker. This is irregularity. 25-6-1969 was the first day of the inquiry. He further admits that the workman asked him specific charges and he was given the charges on 15-12-1969. He denied the suggestion that the charges dated 10-4-1969 had no concern with the charges dated 15-12-1969 but according to him it is a continuation. But it does not appear to be so. It can be seen that for the earlier allegation he was given an opportunity to say what he wants to say regarding the same. But so far as the charges dated 15-12-1969 no such opportunity was given i.e. a flaw in the enquiry.

23. It is tried to suggest on behalf of the management that is to be seen is whether any prejudice is caused to the worker in the procedural defect in the inquiry. No doubt normally it is to be seen so. But for every defect in the procedure this principle cannot be made applicable.

24. The workman was charged on three grounds. The charges are :

Charge I :

"In your printed letter dated 2nd December, 1969 addressed and circulated to Members of Parliament and in the pamphlet dated 17th June 1968 entitled "An appeal to the public", issued by you in connection with "rebuilt batteries", you have made the allegations that your "invention" regarding "rebuilt batteries" is not being recognised by the Corporation "due to prestige point of some officials not ready to put the "rebuilt batteries" into large scale use "due to vested interest in utter disregard for the foreign exchange involved in importing the batteries" and that you have been "forced to eschew injustice caused by the adamant behaviour of the officials of Indian Airlines Corporation not to recognise an invention" effected by you. By these baseless allegations you have sought to bring and/or have brought the Corporation and its officials into disrepute in the eyes of the Members of Parliament and the Public and you have committed an act subversive of discipline and have acted in a manner which is not conducive to the best interests, credit and prestige of the corporation. You are, therefore, charged with seeking to bring and/or bringing into disrepute the Corporation and its officials in the eyes of the Members of Parliament and the public and committing an act subversive of discipline and having acted in a manner which is not conducive to the best interests, credit and prestige of the Corporation. You have thereby committed misconduct as envisaged in standing order No. 28 of the Standing Orders for Factory Workers of the Corporation and also in the Model Standing Order 14(3)(b) thereof, prescribed under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

Charge II :

"In your pamphlet dated 17th June 1968 entitled "An appeal to the Public" issued by you in connection with "rebuilt batteries", you have alleged that the Indian Airlines Corporation authorities are making every attempt to destroy the documentary of keeping records so as to make it impossible for any one to know "the truth". By these baseless allegations you have sought to make out that the authorities of the Corporation are dishonest and disreputable persons who are attempting to destroy and tamper with the records in order to conceal what according to you is "the truth", have sought to bring and/or brought the Corporation and its officials into disrepute in the eyes of the public and you have committed an act subversive of discipline and have acted in a manner which is not conducive to the best interests, credit and prestige of the Corporation. You are, therefore, charged with seeking to make out that the authorities of the Corporation are dishonest and disreputable persons who are attempting to destroy and tamper with the records of the Corporation and thereby seeking to bring and/or bring into disrepute the Corporation and its officials in the eyes of the public and committing an act subversive of discipline and having acted in a manner which is not conducive to the

best interest, credit and prestige of the Corporation. You have thereby committed misconduct as envisaged in Standing Order No. 28 of the Standing Orders for Factory Workers of the Corporation and also in the Model Standing Orders, and particularly under Standing Order 14(3)(h) thereof, prescribed under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946."

Charge III :

"In your printed letter dated 2nd December 1967 and in the pamphlet dated 17th June 1968 entitled "An Appeal to the Public" issued by you in connection with "rebuilt batteries", you have made certain statements which are apparently not borne out by the records, namely that the life of imported batteries is shockingly short that the said batteries are being scrapped after 200—900 flying hours, that the batteries "rejuvenated" as per your method were used in the former President of India's charter to East European Countries and used on the Corporation's Aircraft. The said statements are not only prima facie not correct, but you have also disclosed information relating to the Corporation's business and activities to unauthorised persons. You are, therefore charged with making and publishing incorrect statements regarding the business and activities of the Corporation, disclosing information (even though it be incorrect) regarding the business and activities of the Corporation to unauthorised persons, committing and act subversive of discipline and having acted in a manner not conducive, to the best interests, credit and prestige of the Corporation. You have thereby committed misconduct as envisaged in Standing Order No. 28 of the Standing Orders for Factory Workers of the Corporation and also envisaged in the Model Standing Orders, and particularly under Standing Order 14(3)(h) thereof, prescribed under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946".

24. Mehta admits that the chargesheet was issued under certified standing order and Model Standing Orders. In other words it was issued under two different disciplinary proceedings. That itself goes to show that the management had not chosen one disciplinary proceeding against the workman. That is not the normal procedure. It suffers from principles of natural justice.

25. Mr. Anchand the Learned Advocate for the workman argued that the workman was chargesheeted under two statutory provisions namely the certified Standing Orders for Factory workers and the Model Standing Orders under the Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act of 1948. Mehta the witness for the management admits this position. It could be seen that in exercise of the powers affirmed by the section 45 of the Air Corporation Act of 1953 Corporation with the previous approval from the Central Government's notified Standing Orders for the Factory workers (Ex-3 'Annex D'). They were published on 8-6-1957 and came into force one month after the date of notification. As the standing orders were certified the Model Standing Orders are not applicable to the Indian Airlines Corporation. I find merit in this argument.

26. In *May and Bakar Ltd. v. Kishore Jaikishandas Ichhaporia & Ors.*, 1991 II CLR 176, Their Lordships observed that it is clear from the provisions of Act that the Model Standing Orders are applicable only until such time as amendments thereto have proposed and certified. Once amendments have been certified the Certified Standing Orders Operate. In the case of the present dispute the standing orders were certified. And naturally those orders would have been made applicable to the worker and not Model Standing Orders. The result is that no action could have taken place under both these orders. That is a flaw in the procedure which caused prejudice to the worker.

27. Mehta admits that the worker called upon him to give certain documents. He rejected the application contending that those documents are not relevant. He further affirmed that those documents are not maintained as per the instructions of the Indian Airlines Authority. After perusal of the

evidence of the workman it could be seen that those documents were asked by the application dated 28-12-69, 2-1-70, 14-1-70, 6-7-70 and 1-9-70. All these documents were not produced and few of them were produced. After looking to the list of the documents it could be seen that they relate to the experiments which the worker claims to be carried out. Looking to the charges which were levelled against him I do not find that they are relevant at all. The inquiry officer rightly rejected the same as irrelevant.

28. It is tried to argue on behalf of the worker that the charges are vague. I have already referred to the above charges which were levelled against the workman. They are not precise. But even then after reading the same it could be seen that the worker understood what the management wants to allege against him and was in a position to defend the case. I therefore do not accept the contention that due to those elaborate charges any injustice is caused to the worker.

29. It is tried to argue on behalf of the worker that the important witnesses were not called for. It is well settled law that it is the choice of the management or the prosecution to examine the witness of their choice. In this case main witnesses were not examined by the management, so is the case of the worker. I do not find any merit in this contention of the worker.

30. Under such circumstances on that count it cannot be said that the inquiry which was initiated against the workman was conducted against the principles of natural justice.

31. It can be seen that after the examination of the management witness the workers witness were examined and again the inquiry officer permitted the presiding officer to re-examine the management witness. This is not the normal practice of holding an inquiry which affected the interest of the worker. For all these reasons I record my findings on the issues accordingly and pass the following order :

ORDER

1. The reference does not suffer from gross delay and laches.
2. The domestic inquiry which was held against the workman was against the principles of Natural Justice.

23-1-96.

S. B. PANSE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 1996

का. आ. 595.—श्रीद्वयिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधतात्र के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अन्वेषण में निर्दिष्ट श्रीद्वयिक विवाद में, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रीद्वयिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करने हैं; जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-2-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या पत्र-12012/193/93/आई.आर.बी. 2]

ब्र. के. शर्मा. डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1996

S.O. 595.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Calcutta as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 7-2-96.

[No. I-12012/193/93 IR (B-II)]
V. K. SHARMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

AT CALCUTTA

Reference No. 9 of 1994

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India

AND

Their Workmen

PRESENT :

Mr. Justice K. C. Jagadeb Roy, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Management.—Mr. S. K. Chatterjee, Deputy Chief Officer (Law).

On behalf of Workmen.—Mr. G. K. Awasthi, General Secretary of the Union and Mr. B. Mukherjee, Treasurer of the Union.

STATE : West Bengal.

INDUSTRY : Banking.

AWARD

By Order No. L-12012/193/93 IR(B-II) dated 15/16-2-94 the Central Government in exercise of its powers under section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

“Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Calcutta in withdrawing the Special Allowance of Rs. 119 paid to Shri Ram Din Bari, Sub-Staff (for discharging the duties of Cash Peon, Bill Collector and Daftari) with effect from 5-6-1991 is justified? If not, what relief, is the workman entitled to?”

2. Since 22-2-1995 no one has appeared for the workman even though he was represented in the reference case by Sri G. K. Awasthi, General Secretary of the Union and Sri B. Mukherjee, Treasurer of the Union. The Tribunal however of its own allowed time to the workman to file his document in support of his case by 28th March 1995 but no steps has been taken by the Union in filing the same till now, nor anybody appeared on behalf of the workman. The case was adjourned thereafter from time to time allowing opportunity to the workman to appear and prove his case.

3. Since none appeared for the workman it is submitted on 16-1-1996 by Sri S. K. Chatterjee, Deputy Chief Officer (Law) appearing on behalf of the management that since the workman had given up the case which was evident from the inaction on the part of the workman and non-appearance of his representatives in the case on all the dates since 22-2-95, a “No Dispute” Award be passed.

4. Since no Award can be passed without any evidence on record and the workman who had the right to begin, has not led any evidence in support of his case and there being no materials on record to suggest that the workman had been unduly prevented to appear in the case. I have no alternative but to hold that the workman has given up his case. I accordingly pass this “No Dispute” Award.

The reference is accordingly disposed of.

Dated, the 19th January, 1996.

Calcutta,

K. C. JAGADEB ROY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 1996

का. आ. 596.—श्रीद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक इंडिया के प्रबन्धतात्रे के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट श्रीद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रीद्योगिक अधिकरण 2 बम्बई के पंचपट का प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-2-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-12012/300/85/डी II ए/श्राई. शार. बी. 2]

बी. के. शर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1996

S.O. 596.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal 2, Bombay as shown in the Annexure in the management of Union Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 6-2-96.

[No. L-12012/300/85-D.II (A)/IR (B-II)]

V. K. SHARMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT :

Shri S. B. Panse, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-2/9 of 1992

Employers in relation to the management of Union Bank of India

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the employers—S/Shri A. T. Deshmukh and S. G. Pawar Representatives.

For the workmen—Shri D. L. Sahare, Representative.

Mumbai, the 18th January, 1996

AWARD PART II

On 12th January, 1995 I delivered part-I award. I came to the conclusion that the domestic inquiry which was held against the workman was not proper and was against the principles of natural justice. Consequent to the said finding while answering issue No. 2 I came to the conclusion that the punishment which is awarded to the workmen is disproportionate to the charges alleged to be proved against him. After coming to the said conclusion the management was given an opportunity to lead evidence and substantiate its action of punishment which was given against the workmen. The management lead evidence of three witnesses. It did not produce any documents on the record. The workmen had not adduced any evidence orally or documentary.

2. Now I have to answer the remaining issues No. 3 to 6. The issues and my findings thereon are as follows :

ISSUES

FINDINGS

Whether the Appellate Authority's order, Does not is mechanical, without application of mind Survive. and the workman was not given an opportunity of being lead before the Appellate Authority passed its order?

4. Whether the action of the management Not justified of Union Bank of India in relation to their Gandhi Bagh Branch, Nagpur, in stopping two increments with cumulative effect from 1-2-1983 of Shri J. L. Borkar, Clerk vide Banks order No. DP : IR : 2899/85 dated 25-2-1985 is justified ?

5. If not, to what relief is the workman As per entitled ? final order.

6. What Award ? As per final Order.

REASONS

3. In nutshell the facts are that Shri J. L. Borkar was working as a Clerk at Gandhi Bagh Branch, of Union Bank of India at Nagpur in the year 1983. On the 2nd September, 1983 the management gave a memo informing him that he takes leave and worked for "Peerless General Finance and Investment Company Limited". It is also mentioned that he canvassed one Mr. H. H. Jiwani their customer to purchase an endowment certificate of Rs. 15,000. Thus he did a misconduct. On 4th February, 1994 again another memo was issued to him wherein he was informed that his acts are prejudicial to the interest of the bank. This charge was in addition to the earlier two charges informed to him. The domestic inquiry was conducted and he was found guilty. The disciplinary authority awarded a punishment of stoppage of two increments. He preferred an appeal against it which was rejected. Then came the reference.

4. As shown the management denied all the contentions of the workman. It pleaded that the action which was taken against the worker as perfectly legal and justified.

5. To bolster up the case of the management examined Vilas M. Pothdar (Ex. 17), Mr. K. N. Mehta (Ex. 18), Vazir Ali Jiwani (Ex. 16). Vazirali could not be cross examined before the Tribunal as he was sick. His affidavit was filed and later on his cross-examination was conducted before the commissioner. From the testimony of these three witnesses and the documents which were already produced before the inquiry officer the management wants to prove the charges against the worker and substantiate its action of punishment.

6. Now it is necessary to bring on record what are the charges which were levied against the workmen. The Superintendent of the bank issued a memorandum to the workmen on 2-9-83, (Ex. 3/1). It reads :

"It has been reported that Shri J. L. Borkar avails leave under one pretext or the other to attend full time agency work for the Peerless Company. Shri Vazirali M. H. Jiwani of Maharashtra Transport Co., Gandhi Bagh, Nagpur, has taken endowment certificate No. E-6467052/751 dated 20th March, 1981 for Rs. 15,000—10 years, yearly subscription Rs. 1,140 of the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company Limited through Shri Borkar Agency code No. 621935/751. Shri Borkar is informed that the aforesaid acts on his part constitute the following misconduct and therefore he is charged of the same :

1. Engaging in any business outside the scope of his duties.
2. Misutilising the position/status for wrongful gain."

7. On 4th February, 1984 the disciplinary authority issued another memorandum (Ex-3/2) to the worker. It is mentioned in the said memorandum that the earlier memorandum dated 2nd September, 1983 will form a part of the charge-sheet and the acts of omission and commission on his part as innumerable in the aforesaid memorandum, constituted the following misconduct and the charge here with that of the same. Thereafter the earlier two charges were reproduced and the third charge was added viz. doing acts prejudicial to the interest of the bank.

8. It is not in dispute that the worker was on leave between 1982 to 1983. Mehta who was working as a Branch Manager in that branch between 1979 and August, 1983 admits that

all the leave which was enjoyed by the worker was all sanctioned leave. He admits that the leave was taken on medical grounds. He does not remember whether any memo was given to him for taking a leave neither there is any record to show that any punishment was given to the worker for taking such a leave. The management had not produced any documents relating to the leave of Borkar. But the fact is that there was a leave of Borkar. It is alleged that in this leave period Borkar engaged himself to full time work of Peerless Company. There is no oral evidence or a documentary evidence that in this leave period any work was carried out by the worker for Peerless Company. The endowment policy which Jiwani took is dated 20-3-81. The period tried to be mentioned by the witness is of the year 1982-83. It means the first allegation against the workman goes away.

9. Mehta affirmed that Borkar approached him and requested for introducing some customers for his Peerless Agency business, but he did not introduce him any customer. Later on he was informed by some members that Borkar canvassed for Peerless Policies. Then as a manager he made inquiries from the customers and came to know from one Jiwani that he had taken the endowment policy of Peerless Co., from Shri Borkar.

10. Jiwani (Ex-16) affirmed that Borkar canvassed him to purchase endowment policy of Peerless General Insurance and Finance Company. He further affirmed that because of the canvassing of the worker he purchased an endowment policy dated 21-3-81 from Borkar. From his cross examination it has come on the record he had taken a policy and had not purchased the same. It is not in dispute that the policy does not bear the signature or the name of Borkar. He is also not in a position to tell whether Borkar handed over the policy to him or he received it from Calcutta. No doubt his version before the Tribunal is more in detail than before the Inquiry Officer. Before him he had only stated that Borkar approached him for taking of the endowment policy. It is pertinent to note that in the cross-examination of the witness before the inquiry officer it has not come on the record that he is deposing falsely. So is the case before the commissioner. There is no reason for this witness to depose falsely. He has a business of Rs. 15 lakhs with the bank. There is nothing on the record to show that any enmity between Mehta the Manager, Jiwani, the customer with that of the workman. As that is so there is no reason why the testimony of these two witnesses should be discarded for coming to the conclusion that Borkar canvassed for the policy of Peerless General Insurance Finance and Investment Company.

11. Except the business of this policy carried out by the worker there is no other record to show that Borkar worked for the Peerless Company. It is tried to argue on behalf of the management that after taking so much leave one will not be in a position to maintain himself and therefore the inference has to be drawn that he was doing the work of the said company. I am not inclined to draw such inference. When a specific charge is levelled against the employee the burden is on the management to prove the same.

12. Borkars canvassing for the policy of the Peerless Co., and Jiwani's purchase of the same clearly establish that he engaged in business out side the scope of his duties. He is a clerk of the bank. This is not a business of the bank. The banks business is to accept deposits and other transactions. By doing the act of such a nature the worker had acted prejudicial to the interest of the bank. It is rightly argued by the management no organisation would tolerate any employee to engage in a similar business prejudicial to the interest of the organisation in which he is employed.

13. Vilas A. Pothdar (Ex-17) is the witness whose testimony does not lead to establish the charges against the worker. His testimony before the inquiry officer refers to the acts done by the worker beyond the charges which were levelled against him. From the cross-examination it reveals that he does not want to depose anything in respect of the charges for which the worker is facing the inquiry.

14. It is argued on behalf of the union that a single act cannot be said to establish that the workman was engaged in the Peerless Agency work. The requirements to be established is that it is being taken as a continuous employment. The

word engaging in any trade or business means the continuity of the transactions and not a single casual or solitary transaction. To substantiate this argument reliance was placed on Remington Rand of India v/s. Tihar Ali 1975 (II) LLJ SC 376. That was a case wherein the employee of the Remington Rand of India was charge-sheeted for selling a type writer and undertaking to do servicing of the type writers for one year. This action could be said to have engaged in a work similar in nature to that of the company. The standing orders which covers the employment of the employee prohibits such an action. In that case it was established beyond doubt that the employee sold a second hand Godrej typewriter. The High Court came to the conclusion that single act of sale cannot be said to establish that the employee was engaged in the business of selling type writer. It is therefore, held that the charges which were levelled against the employee could not be said to be proved. Their Lordships of the Supreme Court while rejecting the appeal upheld the view taken by the High Court. The ratio given in that authority is application to the present set of facts. I have come to the conclusion except a single act viz. the purchase of the endowment policy by Jiwani there is nothing on the record to show that the worker was engaged for canvassing of the Peerless Finance Company. As this is so it has to be said that the management failed to establish the charge namely engaging in any business out side the scope of his duties.

15. The second charge speaks out of misutilising the position/status for wrongful action. None of the witness for the management deposed how the worker used his position or the status for wrongful action. Admittedly the worker was a clerk. Jiwani appears to be a big business man having a transport business. His dealings with the bank are about Rs. 15 lakhs. The position of the worker in the bank cannot be said to be of such a status by which it can be said that he was in position to misuse it for wrongful gain. As there is no evidence to that effect it has to be said that so far as this charge is concerned it is also not proved.

16. Charge No. 3 is linked with charge No. 1. According to the management engaging in any business outside the scope of his duties and canvassing for Peerless Finance was an act prejudicial to the interest of the bank. I have come to the conclusion that the management had failed to establish charge No. 1. As a natural consequence of it charge No. 3 also fails. Except a single transaction of a purchase of a Peerless Policy by Jiwani there is nothing on the record to show that the worker was doing any other acts prejudicial to the interest of the bank. As this is so this charge is also not proved.

17. As I have come to the conclusion that no charges were proved against the workmen the action which was taken against him is obviously unjustified.

18. Issue No. 3 deals with the decision of the appellate authority. It can be seen that the management was given an opportunity to establish its case. That had given an opportunity to the worker to say whatever he wants to say in respect of the action taken by the management. The result is that this issue does not survive.

19. As I have come to the conclusion that the action is not justified the punishment which is awarded has to be set aside. The worker is entitled to those increments which were not given. He had claimed the interest at the rate of 18% p.a. on the due amount. This is an exorbitant claim. He is entitled to 12% interest p.a. which is normally paid in such claims. The Union had filed Statement of Claim on 30-3-92. From this date he is entitled to interest. For all these reasons I record my findings on the issues accordingly and pass the following order.

ORDER

- The action of the management of the Union Bank of India in relation to their Gandhi Bagh Branch, Nagpur, in stopping two increments with cumulative effect from 1-2-1985 of Shri J. L. Borkar, Clerk vide Bank's order No. DP : IR : 2899/85 dated 25-2-1985 is not justified.
- The management is directed to pay the worker the increments which were stopped.

- The management is directed to pay all the arrears within three months from today with 12% interest p.a. on the due amount from 30-3-92 till its payment.
- The management to pay Rs. 200/- to the Union and to bear its own.

18-1-96

S. B. PANSE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 1996

का.आ. 597.—सौदोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में तिदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में, औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जोधपुर के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-2-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-12012/58/91/आई.आर. (बी. II)]

बी. के. शर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1996

S.O. 597.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Jodhpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 4-2-96.

[No. L-12012/58/91-IR(B-II)]
V. K. SHARMA, Desk Officer

अनुबन्ध

श्रीद्योगिक विवाद अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय,
जोधपुर

केन्द्रीय श्रीद्योगिक विवाद सं. : --3/1991

पाठासीन अधिकारी:—श्री महेन्द्र कुमार जैन आर.एच.जे.एस.
श्री काशीराम जरिये महासचिव राजस्थान बैंक एम्प्लाईज
यूनियन, माधोबाग, जोधपुर। —प्रार्थी

बताम

केन्द्रीय प्रबन्धक, बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, सरोजनी मार्ग, सी-स्कीम,
जयपुर। —श्रापार्थी

उपस्थिति:—

- प्रार्थी के प्रतिनिधि श्री विजय महेन्द्र उप.
- प्रार्थी की ओर से श्री राजीव सिंह प्रतिनिधि उप.

अधिनियम

दिनांक 11-12-1995

भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा अपनी
प्रधिसूचना सं. एफ. 12012/58/91-आई.आर.बी.-II

दिनांक 18-9-91 के द्वारा निम्न विवाद वास्ते अधिनिर्णय इस न्यायालय को प्रेषित किया गया :—

“Whether the action of the management of Bank of India in terminating the services of Sh. Kashi Ram is justified ? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled ?”

2. प्रार्थी के प्रतिनिधि श्री विजय मेहता ने आज प्रार्थी की तरफ से हिदायत् पैरवी नहीं होना जाहिर किया तथा प्रार्थी स्वयं आज उपस्थित नहीं है। अतः उक्त तथ्य व परिस्थिति में यह जाहिर होता है कि प्रार्थी इस प्रकरण को छलाने में इच्छुक नहीं है तथा पक्षकारान के मध्य कोई विवाद शेष नहीं है। अतः मैं इस प्रकरण में नोडिस्प्युट एवार्ड पारित किया जाना उचित व न्यायसंगत समझता हूँ।

अधिनिर्णय

3. प्रार्थी के प्रतिनिधि श्री विजय मेहता द्वारा आज प्रार्थी की तरफ से हिदायत् पैरवी नहीं होना जाहिर करने व स्वयं प्रार्थी के आज उपस्थित नहीं होने से यही प्रकट होता है कि प्रार्थी इस प्रकरण को छलाने में इच्छुक नहीं है तथा पक्षकारान के मध्य अब कोई विवाद शेष नहीं रहा है। अतः इस प्रकरण में कोई विवाद नहीं अधिनिर्णय (नोडिस्प्युट एवार्ड) पारित किया जाता है।

4. इस अधिनिर्णय को वास्ते सूचना एवं प्रकाशनार्थ भारत सरकार श्रम मंत्रालय नई दिल्ली को प्रेषित किया जाये।

5. यह अधिनिर्णय आज दिनांक 11-12-1995 को छुले न्यायालय में हस्ताक्षर कर सुनाया गया।

महेन्द्र कुमार जैन, न्यायाधीश
नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी 1996

का.आ. 598.—प्रौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार दूरसंचार के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट प्रौद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रौद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-2-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-40012/107/89-डी-II (बी)]

के. बी. बी. उर्फी, ईस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th February, 1996

S.O. 598.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Telecommunication and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 5-2-96.

[No. L-40012/107/89-D.II(B)]
K. V. B. UNNY, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case Ref. No. CGIT/LC(R)(31)1990

BETWEEN

Shri Haribansh Prasad Dube, S/o Shri Mathura Prasad Dube, Village Duvgama, P.O. Duvgama, District Rewa (M.P.)

AND

The General Manager, Telecommunication, Bhopal (M.P.).

PRESIDED IN :

By Shri Arvind Kumar Awasthy.

APPEARANCES :

For Workman—Shri R. Menon, Advocate

For Management—Shri G. P. Chaube, Advocate

INDUSTRY : Telecom DISTRICT : Bhopal (M.P.)

AWARD

Dated, the 18th January, 1996

This is a reference made by the Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, vide its Notification No. L-40012/107/89-D-2(B), dated 30-1-1990, for adjudication of the following industrial dispute :—

SCHEDULE

“क्या टेलीकम्युनिकेशन भोपाल एवं सतना के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा श्री हरिबंश प्रसाद दुबे आमंज मथुरा प्रसाद दुबे एक्स अमिक की सेवाएं दिनांक 27-6-82 से समाप्त किये जाने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है। यदि नहीं तो सम्बन्धित कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है ?”

2. The admitted facts of the cast are that the workman, Haribansh Prasad Dube, was engaged as a casual labour by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Rewa, from March 1986 to June 1987. It is also admitted that the workman has completed 240 days attendance and his services were terminated by the management. It is also not in dispute that the retrenchment compensation was not paid nor notice was given to the workman before terminating his services.

3. The case of the workmen is that the management has not followed the principle of last come first go and the management is still engaging the casual labour in various project; that the management is adopted unfair labour practice by giving

regularisation of service to the casual employees; that the management has retrenched the workman without complying with the mandatory provisions of Section 25F of the I.D. Act which is illegal and void ab initio. The workman has prayed for reinstatement with full back wages.

4. The case of the management is that the workman was appointed for execution of temporary development targetted work; that on completion of the work the services of the workman were terminated, the management has alleged that the workman was not engaged in any project, but he was engaged for development and targetted work; that on account of the end of targetted work, the workman was not entitled for the continuance in service and the management has not committed any unfair labour practice.

5. Terms of reference was the issue in the case.

6. The workman has examined himself and the management has examined Shri B. P. Shukla.

7. This fact is not in dispute that the workman has worked from the month of March, 1986 to June, 1987, for 393 days. It is also not in dispute that the retrenchment compensation or the notice was not given to the workman as per Section 25F of the I.D. Act. The point in dispute between the parties is whether the compliance of Section 25F of the I.D. Act was required for terminating the services of the workman.

8. Management witness, Shri B. P. Shukla, Supervisor of S. S. Office of Telecom, Satna, has stated that the workman was engaged for temporary targetted work. There is nothing in the cross-examination of the witness to doubt the aforesaid statement of the management witness. Workman has also not denied that he was engaged for temporary development work.

9. It is admitted that the workman was engaged as a casual labour. No appointment order was issued to the workman. It is fully proved that the workman was engaged for temporary, targetted development work and his services were terminated after the completion of targetted work. The workman who was engaged for targetted work for limited period, if terminated from the service, then the termination will not be termed as retrenchment. The definition of Section 2(oo)(bb) postulate that the termination of service of a workman who is appointed for a fixed term is not a retrenchment.

10. It is held in case of P. S. Anitha Vs. Asstt. Director of Tea Development Board Kotayvam (1995 Lab. I.C. p. 37) that the termination of the casual employee on the expiry of contract does not amount to retrenchment. In case of Madhyamik Siksha Parishad, U.P. Vs. Anil Kumar Mishra and Ors. (1994-II-LLJ. p. 977) it is held that the person worked on an ad hoc assignment has no right

for regularisation because such person has no status under the I.D. Act to claim regularisation on the basis of completion of 240 days.

11. From the perusal of the citation Ram Prasad Vs. State of Rajasthan (1992 Lab. I.C. 2139 and Dilip Vs. Zila Parishad (1990 Lab. LC. 260), it is clear that in case of appointment to the temporary work for a limited period for temporary job, the Court should see that the termination of the workman is not on account of unfair labour practice, arbitrary or malafide.

12. The workman has alleged in para 2 & 3 of his statement of claim that the management has adopted unfair labour practice and inspite of the availability of the work, the workman was terminated arbitrarily. The workman has not led any evidence whatsoever to substantiate the allegation of arbitrariness or malafide by the management. On the other hand, from the statement of the management witness it is established that the workman was engaged for specific targetted work and after completion of the work his services were terminated and that the targetted work has come to an end. From the letter No. RE/18-I/R 19/Spl. 28, dated 6-1-1988, it is clear that the casual workers will not be engaged after the completion of the targetted work. Consequently, the management has not arbitrarily or on account of unfair labour practice, has terminated the services of the workman.

13. On the basis of the aforesaid discussion, I hold that by virtue of Section 2(oo)(bb) of the I.D. Act and in view of the employment of the workman for a limited period for targetted work, the management was not bound to comply with the provisions of Section 25F of the I.D. Act and the termination of the workman was in accordance with the contract of the employment.

14. Consequently, the action of the management in terminating the service of the workman, Haribansh Dube, is held just and proper. Workman is not entitled for any relief whatsoever. Reference is answered in favour of the management. Parties to bear their own costs.

ARVIND KUMAR AWASTHY, Presidng Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 फरवरी, 1996

का. प्रा. 599.—प्रौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1942 (1942 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्तर्गत में, केन्द्रीय सरकार देलीग्राफ के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट प्रौद्योगिक विवाद में प्रौद्योगिक अधिकरण, जयपुर के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-1-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-40012/45/90-IR (DU)]
के, वी. वी. उष्मी, डैस्ट्रिक्ट अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th February, 1996

S.O. 599.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal Jaipur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Telegraph and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 16-1-96.

[No. L-40012/45/90-IR(DU)]

K. V. B. UNNY, Desk Officer

अनुबन्ध

केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, जयपुर

केस नं० सी०आई०टी० 79/1990

रैकरेंस : केन्द्र सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली का
आदेश क्र. 40012/45/90-आई.आर.
(डी.वी.) दि. 30-11-90

महेश चन्द्र पुत्र श्री रामस्वरूप जंगम (पटवा) शीतला
कालोनी, जाट की सराय के पास, हिन्डोन सिटी जिला सबाई
माधोपुर।

—प्रार्थी

बनाम

एस.डी.ओ.टी. (सब डिवीजनल प्राफिसर टैलीग्राफ)
हिन्डोन सिटी जिल सबाई माधोपुर।

—प्रप्रार्थी

उपस्थित

माननीय न्यायाधीश श्री के. एल. व्यास, आर.एच.जे.एस.
प्रार्थी की ओर से: श्री महेश चन्द्र एवं

श्री कानसिंह राठोड़

अप्रार्थी की ओर से: कोई हाजिर नहीं

दिनांक अवार्ड: 1-5-95

अवार्ड

न्यायाधिकरण में निम्न विवाद केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा
अधिनिर्णय हेतु निर्देशित किया गया है:

"Whether the action of the Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraph) Hindon city District Sawai Madhopur is justified in terminating the services of Shri Mahesh Chandra daily rated drives? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. श्रमिक ने अपने कथन में यह श्रमिकाधित किया है कि विवक्षी एस.डी.ओ.टैलीग्राफ हिन्डोन सिटी द्वारा उसे जीप नं. आर.जे.पू. पर चालक के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए 31-10-88 से नियोजित किया गया था। किन्तु 31-10-88 से 1-11-88 तक का भुगतान उसे नहीं किया गया व न ही वाहन की लाग शीट पर उसके हस्ताक्षर

करवाये गये व 2-11-88 से उसे भुगतान किया गया व लाग शीट में उसके हस्ताक्षर करवाये गये। श्रमिक के अनुसार उसने 31-10-88 से 27-6-89 तक कार्य किया व उस दीच उसने साप्ताहिक श्रवकाश व राष्ट्रीय श्रवकाश के दिन भी कार्य किया किन्तु उस अवधि का वेतन उसे नहीं दिया गया व 28-6-89 से उसकी सेवायें बिना नोटिस व बिना किसी कारण के व बिना क्षतिपूर्ति अदा किये समाप्त की गई। इस प्रकार श्रमिक के अनुसार उसने सेवा मुक्ति से पूर्व 240 दिन से अधिक कार्य किया था व नियोजित द्वारा धारा 25-एक के प्रावधान की पालना नहीं की गई। इसके अलावा श्रमिक ने यह भी आरोप लगाया है कि उसकी सेवा मुक्ति से पूर्व नियोजित द्वारा नियम 77 व 78 के प्रावधान की पालना नहीं की गई व इस प्रकार धारा 25 जी व एच की अवहेलना की गई बयोंकि श्रमिक को सेवा मुक्त किया गया उस समय उससे कनिष्ठ श्रमिक कार्यरत थे व श्रमिक को हटाने के पश्चात् अन्य लोगों को भी कार्य पर लगाया गया था। पद सं. 13 में उन व्यक्तियों के नाम बताये गये हैं जिनको श्रमिक की सेवा मुक्ति के बाद नियोजित द्वारा वाहन चालक के रूप में नियोजित किया गया था। श्रमिक ने अपना विवाद समझौता अधिकारी के समक्ष रखा था किन्तु वहां से असफल बातों द्वारा कारण केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा निर्देशित किया गया।

3. नियोजित की ओर से जवाब में प्रारंभिक आपत्ति यह ली गई है कि भारत संघ को विवाद में पक्षकार नहीं बनाया गया है इसलिये क्लेम पोषणीय नहीं है दूर संचार विभाग उद्योग की परिभाषा में नहीं आता है इसलिये भी विवाद सुनवाई योग्य नहीं है। तथ्यों पर यह बताया गया है कि श्रमिक ने वास्तव में 3-11-88 से 25-6-89 तक दैनिक वेतन भोगी चालक के रूप में विभाग में कार्य करता था इस अवधि में नियमानुसार साप्ताहिक श्रवकाश व राष्ट्रीय श्रवकाश श्रमिक को स्वीकृत किये गये थे तथा 25-6-89 के पश्चात् श्रमिक ने स्वेच्छा से कार्य पर आता बंद कर दिया था व उसकी प्रार्थना पर उसके भाई औषित कुमार को इस कार्य पर लगाया गया था। नियोजित के अनुसार श्रमिक ने 240 दिन तक विभाग में कार्य नहीं किया था, श्रमिक की कथित सेवा मुक्ति के समय उससे कनिष्ठ कोई भी कर्मचारी कार्यरत नहीं था व बाद में जिन व्यक्तियों को सेवा में नियोजित किया गया उस समय भी श्रमिक काम पर आने का इच्छुक नहीं था।

4. श्रमिक की ओर से नियोजित के जवाब का रिजोटेंडर प्रस्तुत किया गया है जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि भारत संघ को पक्षकार बनाना आवश्यक नहीं है तथा विभाग की कार्य प्रकृति को देखते हुए वह उद्योग की परिभाषा में आता है। इस संथ की भी अस्वीकार किया गया है कि श्रमिक ने विभाग में 3-11-88 से ही कार्य प्रारंभ किया था। इस बात का भी खण्डन किया गया है कि श्रमिक ने स्वेच्छा में नौकरी का परित्याग

किया था व उसकी प्रार्थना पर बाद में अन्य व्यक्तियों को नियोजित किया गया था।

5. मौखिक साक्ष्य में श्रमिक को और से उसका स्वयं का शपथ पत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया है व विभाग की ओर से कोई भी माध्य प्रस्तुत नहीं हुई है। आर. 1 से आर. 3 लागू बुक की प्रतिनिधि श्रमिक को प्रार्थना पर विभाग द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई है व इसी प्रकार आर. 4 से आर. 14 बातचर्च की फोटो प्रतियां भी नियोजक की ओर से न्यायाधिकरण के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की गई हैं। यहसु के सभी विभाग की ओर से कोई भी उपस्थित नहीं हुआ। श्रमिक के विदान प्रतिनिधि की बहम सुनी गई।

6. दोनों पक्षों के अभिक्यन्तों व उपलब्ध प्रतेक्ष को देखते हुए सर्वप्रथम विचारणीय बिन्दु यह है कि क्या श्रमिक ने स्वेच्छा से काम पर आना बंद किया अथवा उसे विभाग द्वारा मेवा मुक्त किया गया? अपने शपथ पत्र में श्रमिक ने यह बतोया है कि 28-6-89 से ऐसे सेवा में अलग किया था व सेवा मुक्त करते समय कोई भी कारण नहीं बताया गया। जबाब में नियोजक ने यह कहा है कि व्यक्तिगत कारणों से श्रमिक ने काम पर आना बंद कर दिया था इसलिये वास्तव में उसे विभाग द्वारा सेवामुक्त नहीं किया गया था। इस संबंध में जिरह जो श्रमिक में की गई है उसमें एक प्रयत्न के जबाब में उसने यह गलत हुआ बताया है कि 25-6-89 के पश्चात उसे इसलिये काम पर नहीं निया गया क्योंकि उसका काम संतोषजनक नहीं था। इस सुझाव से भी यह प्रकट होता है कि श्रमिक को नियोजक द्वारा मेवा से हटाया गया था न कि उसके द्वारा स्वेच्छा से सेवा का परित्याग किया गया था। विभाग को जबाब में यह भी प्रतिरक्षा है कि श्रमिक ने मेवा छोड़ने के पश्चात अपने भाइयों को नौकरी पर लगवाया था व उस तथ्य में यह ध्वारणा लिये जाने का प्रयास किया गया है कि यदि श्रमिक को मेवा से हटाया जाता तो वह अपने भाइयों को नौकरी में रखने का अनुरोध नहीं करता। जहां तक तथ्यों का प्रयत्न है, इस संबंध में श्रमिक ने यह स्वीकार नहीं किया है कि उसने विभाग को ऐसा लिखित या मौखिक अनुरोध किया कि उसके किसी भाई को नौकरी पर लगाया जावे। उसने यह भी फहा है कि वह तथा उसके भाई अलग अलग रहते हैं। इस सुझाव को श्रमिक ने मना किया है कि उसने विभाग में यह दरखास्त दी कि उसके भाई को नौकरी पर रखा जावे। ऐसा कोई प्रतेक्ष नियोजक की ओर से प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है। इसके अलावा श्रमिक को कहीं भी यह प्रत्यक्ष सुझाव नहीं दिया गया है कि वास्तव में उसने स्वयं ही नौकरी को छोड़ा था व उसे हटाया नहीं गया था। विभाग की ओर से इस संबंध में कोई भी साक्ष्य खण्डन में प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई है। इसलिये जहां तक तथ्यों का प्रयत्न है, यह किसी भी स्पष्ट में साबित नहीं होता कि श्रमिक ने स्वेच्छा से काम पर आना बंद किया था वा यदि

तर्क के लिये यह भी माना जावे कि बाद में उसके किसी भाई को उसकी मिफारिश में नौकरी पर रखा गया तो भी उससे यह अर्थ नहीं निकलता कि श्रमिक ने स्वेच्छा से काम पर आना बंद किया था क्योंकि एक जगह नियोजक का यह सुझाव है कि श्रमिक का कार्य संतोषजनप्रद नहीं था इसलिये उसे नौकरी से हटाया गया था। उपलब्ध साक्ष्य के आधार पर यह विनिमय किया जाता है कि श्रमिक ने काम पर आना स्वेच्छा से बंद नहीं किया था बल्कि उसे सेवा में विभागों द्वारा हटाया गया था।

7. दूसरा विचारणीय बिन्दु यह है कि क्या श्रमिक ने सेवा मिशन से पूर्व विभाग में 240 दिन लगातार कार्य किया था। श्रमिक के विदान प्रतिनिधि ने बहस में यह स्वीकार किया है कि यदि श्रमिक की मेवा 3-11-88 से प्रारम्भ होता माना जाये तो उस मिशन में 240 दिन लगातार काम करने का तथ्य मानित नहीं होता है। क्लेम में श्रमिक का यह कथन है कि उसने 31-10-88 से 27-6-89 तक दैनिक मजदूरी पर कार्य किया था। इसके बिपरीत नियोजक का यह कथन है कि श्रमिक ने 3-11-88 से 25-6-89 तक काम किया था। शपथ पत्र में भी श्रमिक ने क्लेम में उल्लिखित तथ्य का समर्थन किया है किन्तु उससे जो जिरह हुई है तथा जो प्रतेक्ष विभाग की ओर से प्रस्तुत हुए हैं उनको देखते हुए श्रमिक के कथन को स्वीकार करने का कोई भी वैधानिक कारण नहीं बनता। इस सुझाव को यद्यपि श्रमिक ने अस्वीकार किया है कि उसे 3-11-88 से काम पर लगाया गया था किन्तु यह स्वीकार किया है कि उससे पूर्व अपोक कुमार नाम का व्यक्ति संवैधित जीप चलाने का कार्य करता था। उसका यह भी कथन है कि जो भी चालक वाहन को चलाता था उसके द्वारा नियमानुसार लाग बुक में इन्द्राज किया जाता था। आर. 1 से आर. 3 लाग बुक पर अपने हस्ताक्षर होना श्रमिक ने स्वीकार किया है। इनमें दर्ज तथ्यों से यह भी स्पष्ट है कि 3-11-88 से ही श्रमिक द्वारा वाहन चलाने का इन्द्राज किया हुआ है। स्वयं श्रमिक ने भी यह कहा है कि लाग बुक पर 3-11-88 से पूर्व उसके हस्ताक्षर नहीं है व अन्य चालक के हस्ताक्षर हैं किन्तु मात्र यह भी कहा है कि वाहन में 31-10-88 से उसने वाहन चलाया था। जिरह में उसने यह भी माना है कि विभाग द्वारा उसे बेतन 2-11-88 से 27-6-89 तक का दिया गया था। इसी प्रकार साप्ताहिक अवकाश के रोज काम करना श्रमिक ने स्वीकार किया है किन्तु इस अवधि में लाग बुक पर किसी भी अवकाश के रोज काम करने के हस्ताक्षर किए हुए नहीं हैं। श्रमिक के विदान प्रतिनिधि ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि यदि साप्ताहिक अवकाश को शामिल किया जाए तो भी 3-11-88 से काम करने पर 240 दिन की अवधि पूरी नहीं होती। आर. 2 लाग बुक के अनुसार श्रमिक के हस्ताक्षर 3-11-88 से किए हुए हैं व नियोजक को भी यह कथन है कि श्रमिक को इसी तिथि से

नियोजित किया गया था । उस पर 2-11-88 तक अशोक कुमार शर्मा के हस्ताक्षर किए हुए हैं । इसी प्रकार आर.-4 बाउचर की फोटो प्रति में यह स्पष्ट है कि 2-11-88 तक का भुगतान अशोक कुमार शर्मा को किया हुआ है व उसके बाद 2-11-88 से भुगतान 25-6-89 तक वर्तमान श्रमिक को किया गया है जैसा कि आर.-4 से आर.-13 बाउचर से प्रमाणित होता है । इस प्रकार श्रमिक द्वारा जिरह में स्वीकार किए गए तथ्यों, श्रमिक के विद्वान प्रतिनिधि द्वारा बहस में कोई गई अभिस्थीकृति व नियोजक पथ की ओर से प्रस्तुत किए गए भरकारी प्रलेख से यह साबित है कि श्रमिक ने विभाग में 3-11-88 से 25-6-89 तक कार्य किया था व गणना करने पर यह अवधि 240 दिन पूरी नहीं होती है व इसलिए नियोजक द्वारा श्रमिक की सेवा मुक्ति में पूर्व धारा 25-एफ अधिनियम के प्रावधान की पालना करना किसी भी रूप में आवश्यक नहीं था ।

8. धारा 25-जी के प्रावधान की अवहेलना करना श्रमिक ने क्लेम में बताया है किन्तु इस संबंध में शपथ पत्र में किसी भी तथ्य का उल्लेख नहीं है । श्रमिक के विद्वान प्रतिनिधि ने भी यह स्वीकार किया है कि उपलब्ध साक्ष्य व प्रलेख से धारा 25-जी के प्रावधान की अवहेलना साबित नहीं होती ।

9. श्रमिक की ओर से क्लेम में धारा 25-एच अधिनियम के प्रावधानों को अवहेलना भी नियोजक द्वारा करना बताया गया है व नियोजक ने जो जबाब प्रस्तुत किया है उसमें भी यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि श्रमिक के पश्चात कोई अन्य लोगों को जीप चालक के रूप में नियोजित किया गया था । श्रमिक ने जो शपथ पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है उसके प्रदर्शन संगत नहीं है कि उसे सेवा से हटाने के बाद उमराव मिह, अृषि कुमार, शिव कुमार व लाल्हन सिह वो नियुक्ति दी गई थी व उस समय श्रमिक को पुनः नियोजित करने का अवधार नहीं दिया गया । नियोजक की ओर से खण्डन में कोई भी साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई है । जिरह में श्रमिक ने इस तथ्य को अस्वीकार किया है कि अृषि कुमार व शिव कुमार को नियुक्ति उसकी सिफारिश पर दी गई थी व इसके अलावा पूर्व में जिन तथ्यों पर विचार किया गया है उसमें यह माना गया है कि चूंकि श्रमिक को नियोजक द्वारा सेवा मुक्ति किया गया था इसलिए इस तथ्य का जाहांतक धारा 25-एच के प्रावधान की अवहेलना का प्रश्न है, कोई भी महत्व नहीं है । श्रमिक से जो जिरह हाई है उसमें भी यह आया है कि श्रमिक को सेवा मुक्ति करने के पश्चात उस विधिन व्यक्तियों को नियोजित किया गया था व उनमें से उमराव मिह अभी भी कार्यरत है । श्रमिक का यह भी कथन है कि उसे सेवा से हटाने के पश्चात पुनः नैकरी पर गयने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं किया गया था । इन तथ्यों में यह स्पष्ट है कि नियोजक द्वारा श्रमिक की सेवा मुक्ति के पश्चात धारा 25-एच के प्रावधान की अवहेलना की गई थी । नियोजक की ओर से खण्डन में कोई साक्ष्य न होने की स्थिति

में विवरीत परिस्थिति पर विचार करने का कोई आधार नहीं है । श्रमिक के विद्वान प्रतिनिधि ने इस संबंध में 1987 लैब्रा. आई. सी. (गुजरात) 1361 व माननीय गजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा डी. बी. सिविल अर्पिल नं. 218/90 व 24/91 में दिए गए नर्गश दिनांक 23-4-91 को फोटो प्रति का अबलम्ब लिया है जिनमें यह प्रतिपादित किया गया है कि धारा 25-जी व 25-एच के प्रावधान से धारा 25-एफ के प्रावधान से पूर्णत स्वतंत्र हैं व जिन मामले में श्रमिक द्वारा 240 दिन की सेवा पूरी नहीं की गई हो उस स्थिति में भी नियोजक द्वारा धारा 20 जी व 25-एच के प्रावधान की पालना करना आवश्यक है ।

10. जो प्रारंभिक आपतियां नियोजक की ओर से ली गई हैं उनके संबंध में नियोजक की ओर से कोई भी तर्क बहस के समय प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है । औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के प्रावधान को देखते हुए वह अधिकारी नियोजक की परिभाषा में आता है जिसके द्वारा श्रमिक को नियुक्ति दी गई है व भजदूरी का भुगतान किया गया है । इसलिए इस प्रकार के विवादों में भारत संघ को अथवा संबंधित सरकार को पक्षकार बनाना किसी भी प्रकार वैधानिक रूप से आवश्यक नहीं है । जहां तक टेलीकॉम विभाग के उद्योग की परिभाषा में नहीं आने की प्रतिरक्षा नियोजक द्वारा ली गई है उस संबंध में भी कोई विधि द्वाटान्त्रिक या मौखिक तर्क नियोजक की ओर से प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है व माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बंगलोर बाटर मप्लाई के मामले में उद्योग की परिभाषा के संबंध में जो सिद्धान्त प्रतिपादित किए गए हैं व जो मानदण्ड निर्धारित किए गए हैं उन्हें देखते हुए प्रयत्न दृष्टिया देनी कोन विभाग उद्योग को परिभाषा में आता है ।

11. श्रमिक ने अपने शपथ पत्र में यह उल्लिखित किया है कि जिस कार्य के लिए उसे नियोजित किया गया था वह न्याई प्रकृति का था, अभी भी उप कार्य के लिए उमराव मिह नाम का कर्मचारी नियोजित है व विभाग में ब्राह्मन संचालन किया जाता है । नियोजक ने जबाब में कहीं भी यह प्रतिरक्षा नहीं ली है कि श्रमिक को जिस कार्य के लिए लगाया गया था वह पूर्ण रूप से आकस्मिया था तथा वाद में समाप्त हो गया था व नहीं इस प्रकार की कोई साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत की गई है । शपथ पत्र के पद सं. 5 में श्रमिक ने यह भी उल्लिखित किया है कि सेवा से हटाने के पश्चात वह लगानार वेरोजगार है व इस तथ्य को नहीं मानने के लिए वोई भी मारकान जिरह उसमें नहीं की गई है व नहीं कोई खण्डन में साक्ष्य नियोजक की ओर से प्रस्तुत की गई है ।

12. निर्देशित विवाद में अधिनियम द्वारा प्रकार किया जाता है कि श्रमिक महेश अन्द्र को विपक्षी सद-डिवीजनल आफिसर (टेलीग्राफ) हृषीेन द्वारा 26-6-89 से सेवा मुक्ति करने की कार्यवाही अनुचित व अवैध है इसलिए श्रमिक सेवा वी निरन्तरता कार्यम रखते हुए पुनः सेवा में आने का व सेवा मुक्ति की तिथि से पूर्व सेवा में आने तक का सम्पूर्ण पिछला बकाया बेतन व अन्य पारिणामिक लाभ प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी है ।

13. अवार्ड आज दिनांक 1-5-95 को निम्नाया जाकर
मूल्याया गया जो केन्द्र मरकार को प्रकाशनार्थ नियमानुसार
भेजा जाए ।

के. एल. व्यास, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 14 फरवरी, 1996

का. आ. 600—प्रौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947
(1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय
मरकार कलकत्ता पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, कलकत्ता के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध
नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट
प्रौद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, प्रौद्योगिक अधिकरण,
कलकत्ता के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय मरकार
को 7-2-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[मंग्ला एल-32011/9/94-आर्ड.आर. (विविध)]

के. वी. बी. उर्फी, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th February, 1996

S.O. 600.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 7-2-96.

[No. L-32011/9/94-IR (Misc)]

K. V. B. UNNY, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA.

Reference No 4 of 1995

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of
Calcutta Port Trust
AND
Their Workmen

PRESENT :

Mr. Justice K. C. Jagadeb Roy, Presiding
Officer

APPEARANCE :

On behalf of the Management—Mr. M. K.
Das, Senior Labour Officer (IR) and
Mr. G. Mukherjee, Senior Labour Offi-
cer (IR).

On behalf of Workmen—None

STATE : West Bengal

INDUSTRY : Port

AWARD

By Order No. L-32011/9/94-IR (Misc.) dated 21-2-1995 the Central Government in exercise of its powers under section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of Calcutta Port Trust in superannuating Sreemati Ramkali, Safai Mazdoor w.e.f. 1-1-1994 instead of 1-1-1996 is justified. If not, what relief the workman is entitled to.”

2. The notice of the reference case was served on the Vice President of the Haldia Calcutta Port and Dock Shramik Union on 18th May, 1995, but no-one has yet appeared on behalf of the workmen, nor any written statement filed on their behalf, even though several adjournments were granted allowing the workmen to file the same. The case was called on 17th January, 1996 when none appeared for the workmen. Mr. Das, Senior Labour Officer who represents the management submitted that the conduct of the workmen showed that they have given up their case and were not interested to proceed in seeking their grievance, if any, without any written statement filed on behalf of the workmen, management have nothing to answer.

3. Since no reference case can be decided without any evidence on record and the workmen who had the right to begin have failed to appear and present their case and there is no material available on the record to show that they have been unduly prevented to appear in the case, I come to hold that the workmen have given up their case. Accordingly I pass this “No Dispute” Award.

The reference is disposed of accordingly.

Dated, Calcutta,

The 29th January, 1996.

K. C. JAGADEB ROY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 फरवरी, 1996

का. आ. 601.—प्रौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947
(1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय मरकार,
पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, विशाखापट्टनम के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और
उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट प्रौद्योगिक विवाद
में केन्द्रीय मरकार प्रौद्योगिक अधिकरण, विशाखापट्टनम के पंचपट
को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय मरकार को 6-2-96 प्राप्त
हुआ था।

[मंग्ला एल-34012/6/92-आर्ड.आर. (विविध)]

के. वी. बी. उर्फी, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th February, 1996

S.O. 601.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Vishakhapatnam as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Port Trust, Vishakhapatnam and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 6-2-96.

[No. L-34012/6/92-IR (Misc)]

K. V. B. UNNY, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**IN THE COURT OF INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL—
CUM-LABOUR COURT VISAKHAPATNAM**

PRESENT :

Smt. G. Jaishree, B.Sc., LL.M., Chairman & Presiding Officer.

Friday, the 8th Day of December, 1995

I.T.I.D. No. 9/93(C)

BETWEEN

The General Secretary,
Port and Dak Employees
Association, Ramapadma Nilayam,
D. No. 14-15-32A (Upstairs),
Dandu Bazar, Maharanipeta,
Visakhapatnam-530 002 (A.P.) . . . Workman

AND

The Chairman,
Port Trust,
Visakhapatnam,
Andhra Pradesh. . . Management.

This dispute coming on for final hearing before me in the presence of the workman in person and the management in person, upon hearing the arguments of both sides the court passed the following:

AWARD

(1) In this case the reference is made by the Government of India about the Industrial Dispute existing between the management of Visakhapatnam Port Trust and their workmen and the reference is in the following terms :

“Whether the action of the management of Visakhapatnam Port Trust in publishing Shri M. A. Mazeed, Asst. Foreman (operations) by which holding two increments for one year is legal and justified? If not to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?”

(2) Claim statement is filed by the union of workman that the workman is not at fault and the enquiry officer held the charge not proved but the disciplinary authority disagreed with the said finding and held the charges proved and imposed

the punishment of withholding two increments for one year which is unfair and illegal.

(3) In the counter filed by the management the plea taken is that the enquiry officer failed to take into account the evidence adduced during the course of enquiry while giving his findings. But gave his findings based simply on the pleadings only. It is that the disciplinary authority considered the material available on record and evidence adduced during the enquiry thoroughly and held the charge against the workman is proved beyond reasonable doubt and imposed the punishment in accordance with the procedure prescribed. Thus, the management pleads that the claim may be rejected.

(4) On behalf of the management, exhibits M1 to M5 are marked by consent and no documents are marked by the workman. Both sides filed written arguments. Perused the written arguments and the material on record.

(5) The points for consideration are :

(1) Whether the finding of the disciplinary authority holding the charge proved against the workman, is vitiated and unsustainable?

(2) To what relief is the petitioner entitled?

(6) Point No. 8 : Exhibit M-1 contains the charge and imputation made against the workman herein is as follows :

“Sri M. A. Mazeed, while functioning as Asst. Foreman (operation) in OHC was the supervisor incharge of area 7 in 3rd shift from 22.00 hrs. of 25-8-88 to 6.00 hrs. on 26-8-88. During the shift, when fine ore loading into ship MV Pacific Jasmine was in progress, the S-6 tail and diversion pulley of northern side of TT-u chute failed and its shaft on each side sheared at the back portion. The said pulley tilted down on east side causing the S-6 conveyor belt entangled with the base plate of the east side bearing of the pulley which resulted in longitudinal cut to the running S-6 conveyor belt at about a distance from 360mm from eastern edge to a length of about 1600 mts. Then, the S-6 conveyor belt was stopped at about 1.35 hrs. on 26-8-88 by Sri H. Govinda Rao, Operator Gr-II of S-6 Tail and conveyor of area 7 during the shift. Thus, a considerable length of S-6 conveyor belt was severely damaged leading to a major break down of the plant.

Sri M.A. Mazeed, the supervisor and area in-charge had neither observed the failure of the pulley immediately on its happening nor made any efforts subsequently to stop S-6 conveyor and allowed to run the belt, till it was stopped by Sri N. G. Rao, Gr-II. Had he been as diligent as expected

of him in the discharge of his duties and closely monitored the system, the damage to the belt would not have been so severe or atleast the damage could have been minimised. This shows his negligence and carelessness in performing his legitimate duties. Even though he was punished on several occasions earlier for his negligence and carelessness in performing his legitimate duties, he did not show any improvement in his attitude. Thus, he is guilty of gross misconduct and violated regulation 3 of VPT's (c) Regulations, 1964."

(7) Ex. M2 is the enquiry officer's report. Ex. M3 is separate finding given by the disciplinary authority i.e. Chief Mechanical Engineer. The enquiry officer held the above charge not proved after recording the evidence of SW1 and SW2. SW1 is the plant superintendent (mechanical) OHC and SW2 is Executive Engineer (Electrical) and he is the officer, who conducted the preliminary enquiry on receiving the message about the damage to S-6 belt. The damage caused the S-6 conveyor belt to the extent of 1600 mtrs. length is not disputed by the workman. But he pleads that he was not negligent in his duties. A trend of cross-examination of SW1 and SW2 by the workman during the course of enquiry shows that his main defence is that the operator posted at S-4 head, did not come for duty on that day and in addition to observing H-7 and H-7(a) on that day, it is not possible for him to observe the S-6 damage occurred at TT-7 immediately, and therefore he is not negligent in his duties. A perusal of the enquiry officer's report shows that this plea is accepted by the enquiry officer on mere surmise that in the said shift, the workman was to look-after the operation of S-4 conveyor head end and as the concerned operator did not attend duty in that shift, in addition to looking after S-6 conveyor tail end and H-7(a) and H-7 drive house and therefore the workman herein could not concentrate on a particular equipment throughout the shift. On this conjecture the enquiry officer found that he feels that the delinquent could not concentrate on any individual equipment in his area he must go around in normal intervals to supervise the operation of equipment in his area and hence he could not concentrate at S-4 conveyor head end only. Thus, he held the charge levelled against the workman as not proved. Thus, the enquiry officer failed to discuss the evidence of SW1 and SW2 about the diligence expected of the delinquent herein, but merely imagined that the delinquent could not concentrate on any particular equipment throughout the shift as he was to do the additional work of S-4 head end as its

operator did not attend duty in that shift on the other hand, the disciplinary authority referred to the evidence of SW1 and SW2 and held the charges proved on the basis of their statements during the course of enquiry. He referred to the evidence of SW1 that it was the primary responsibility of the Asst. Foreman posted in the area to safe guard the equipment in his jurisdiction with the assistance of the operators posted in the area and as the magnitude of damage to the S-6 conveyor belt involved was enormous the Asst. Foreman cannot be absolved of his responsibility in the normal circumstances. He also referred to the evidence of SW2, who stated that though the delinquent cannot concentrate at one position, if he supervises the area and checks the equipment at regular intervals, any untoward incident can be foreseen and can be avoided to a major extent, and had he organised properly with the available staff at the critical point, the incident could have been detected. I have perused the evidence of SW1 & SW2 carefully and find that the finding of the disciplinary authority is based on their evidence and the same is not perverse. In the cross-examination of SW1, his attention was clearly drawn to the absence of S-4 operator in that shift and the duty of the delinquent herein to lookafter S-4 in addition to observing H-7 and H-7(a) and it is suggested that it is not possible to him to observe the S-6 damage occurred at TT-7 immediately in those circumstances. But SW1 categorically stated that it is the primary responsibility of the Asst. Foreman to safe guard the equipment of his jurisdiction with the assistance of operators posted and if the delinquent was vigilant it was possible for him to observe it immediately. To repeated questions that the workman was not negligent, SW1 did not agree with the same. SW2 also stated that the delinquent could have organised well with the available staff and he had to organise in such a way that a person is available at critical point during his inspection and checking the other equipments. When his attention was drawn to the absence of S-4 conveyor head-end operator in that shift and to the question that it is not possible for him in those circumstances to concentrate at a single position, he states that the delinquent cannot concentrate at one position but if he supervises the area and checks the equipment in regular intervals, any untoward incident can be foreseen and can be avoided to be a major accident. Thus, both SW1 and SW2 are of the uniform opinion that even in the absence of S-4 conveyor head and operator and even when the delinquent had to lookafter that work in addition to his usual work, he could have organised the work properly

and he was negligent in his duties and if he was careful, damage could have been minimised. The enquiry officer did not take all his evidence into consideration whereas the disciplinary authority has considered the evidence on record and came to the conclusion that the charge against the workman is proved. In these circumstances, I find that the separate finding given by the disciplinary authority disagreeing with the findings of the enquiry officer is valid, based on evidence and sustainable and the same is not vitiated on any ground. Accordingly, I find this point in favour of the management and against the workman.

(8) Point No. 2 : While dealing point No. 1, I upheld the finding of the disciplinary authority under Ex. M3 that the charge levelled against workman is proved. The disciplinary authority gave show cause notice under Ex. M4 based on the said finding, proposing the penalty of reduction of pay by two stage for a period of one year without cumulative effect to his future increments. The workman has not made any reply to this show cause notice. Hence the disciplinary authority imposed the said punishment on the workman under Ex. M5 which is justified in view of the proof of the charge levelled against the delinquent. Hence, the workman is not entitled to any relief.

(9) In the result, the Award is passed holding that the action of the management of Visakhapatnam Port Trust in punishing Sri M. A. Mazeed, Asst. Foreman (Operation) by withholding the increments for one year is legal and justified and the workman is not entitled to any relief. The reference is answered accordingly.

Dictated to steno transcribed by her given under my hand and seal of the court this the 8th day of December, 1995.

SMT. G. JAISHREE, Chairman &
Presiding Officer.

APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE IN I.T.I.D.
No. 9/93 (C).

None of the witnesses are examined on either side.

No documents are marked for workman.

Documents marked for management :

Ex. M1 : Chargesheet.
Ex. M2 : Enquiry report.
Ex. M3 : Separate findings of the Disciplinary Authority.
Ex. M4 : Show cause notice.
Ex. M5 : Proceedings of Disciplinary authority.

नई दिल्ली, 14 फरवरी, 1996

का.आ. 602—ग्रोवोर्गिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार विश्वाखापत्तम पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, विश्वाखापत्तम के प्रबन्धित विवाद में उनको शामिल करने के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ग्रोवोर्गिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रोवोर्गिक अधिकारण, विश्वाखापत्तम के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-2-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[मंडगा प्रभ--34011/6/92-आई.आर. (विविध)]

के. वी. वी. उमी, इम्स्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th February, 1996

S.O. 602.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Vishakhapatnam as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Vishakhapatnam Port Trust, Vishakhapatnam and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 6-2-96.

[No. L-34011/6/92-IR(Misc.)]

K. V. B. UNNEY, Desk Officer
ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, VISAKHAPATNAM
PRESENT :

Smt. G. Jaishree, B.Sc., LL.M., Chairman &
Presiding Officer.

Thursday, the 7th day of December, 1995.

I.T.I.D. No. 5/93(C).

BETWEEN :

The General Secretary,
Port & Dock Employees Association,
Ramapadma Nilayam,
Dandu Bazar, D. No. 14-25-32/A
(Upstairs),
Maharanipeta,
Visakhapatnam. . . Workmen

AND

The Chairman,
Visakhapatnam Port Trust,
Visakhapatnam. . . Management.

This dispute coming on for final hearing before me in the presence of the petitioner in personal and Sri P. Srinivasa Rao, Sr. Law Officer, Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam for management upon hearing the arguments of both sides the court passed the following :

AWARD

- In this case, the Government of India referred the dispute existing between the management of

Visakhapatnam Port Trust and Their workmen in the following terms :

"Whether the action of the management of Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam in not regularising with retrospective effect the services of female casual labourers who worked for years together is justified, especially when their male counterparts are regularised immediately after their appointment ? If not to what relief the female workwomen are entitled ?"

2. In the claim statement filed by the workmen of Visakhapatnam Port Trust it is stated that 33 widows of the deceased Visakhapatnam Port Trust employees who are appointed in the year 1990 in the engineering and medical departments as casual labour (female) on compassionate grounds and who have rendered 10 years of uninterrupted service were denied permanent appointment on completion of 240 days of service in the casual posts, depriving them pentionary benefits, LTC and other fringe benefits as enjoyed by the regular employees. It is stated that the male casual Khalasis who were recruited in Mechanical and Engineering Departments after appointment of these widows, were regularised and they were allowed all the aforesaid benefits.. It is stated that the management has taken administrative decision in regularising the services of casual labour (female) working in both engineering and medical departments after completion of 10 years of service which is arbitrary, capricious and unjustified, in as much as discriminative attitude was shown by the respondent management between the female casual labour and male casual Khalasis in the same organisation, which is against law. It is also pleaded that as per the Supreme Court decision in Writ Petitions (Civil Nos. 59-60 and 563-70/83, the employees working in casual posts for more than six months should be regularised. It is stated that the female casual labour in this case were attending to the sweeping and other regular jobs for the last several years. Thus, it is pleaded that their services may be regularised respectively after completion of 240 days of casual service by allowing all the fringe benefits from the date of regularisation.

3. This petition is opposed in the counter filed by the respondent merely on the ground that the 30 female casual labour were appointed during the year 1980 purely on compassionate grounds and were entrusted the garden work, watering of plants and other miscellaneous works and it is stated that out of 30 casual labour 29 have been regularised since they completed 10 years service by 17-10-91. It is pleaded that it is not possible to regularise this labour with retrospective effect since the candidates who were regularised earlier would be adversely affected. It is stated that there is no need to appoint regular Khalasis for the nature of work done by them but they were appointed on humanitarian grounds after they completed 10 years of service. It is further stated that out of 30 female casual labour, 12 were transferred to medical department as female sweepers and they were regularised in that department depending on the availability of vacancies and their suitability. There is no common seniority of casual

labour for regularisation. It is stated that the decision taken to absorb casual labour who completed 10 years of service in regular posts is not arbitrary and the decision was taken prior to receipt of the Government orders and no discrimination was shown between male and female casual labour. It is stated that the Supreme Court decision referred in the claim statement has no relevance to the facts of this case. Thus, it is pleaded that the claim of the petitioners be rejected.

4. No oral evidence is led by either side. On behalf of the workman, a copy of Supreme Court Judgment is marked as Ex. W1. On behalf of the management, Ex. M1 to M3 are marked. Both sides filed written arguments. Perused the written arguments filed by both sides and the material on record.

5. The points that arise for consideration are :

- (1) Whether the action of the management of Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam is justified in not regularising with respective effect the services of female casual labourers, who worked for years together ?
- (2) To what relief the female workers are entitled ?

6. Point No. 1 : The claim of the petitioners is that about 33 widows of the deceased VPT employees were appointed in the year 1980 in different departments of Visakhapatnam Port Trust as casual labour on compassionate grounds. As per the statement made in the counter by the management and as per Ex. M1 all this casual labour, who completed more than 10 years service in the Port are considered for regularising and they are accordingly regularised vide orders under Ex. M2 is the year 1991 with effect from the date of the respective regularisations. Ex. M3 shows the appointment of female casual labour in the year 1980 by creating 30 posts of casual labour. The claim of the petitioners is that they are entitled to be appointed on a regular basis after completion of 240 days of work continuously and the action of the management in regularising after long service of 10 years is unjustified. They plead that number of male Khalasis who were appointed much later to this female labour were regularised within a short time of their appointment and there is no reason why only these female labour are not so regularised and their regularisation was thought of on completion of long service of 10 years only. They contended that keeping the services of these female workers on casual basis for such a long time of 10 years and regularising them only after 10 years is capricious and unjustified specially when their male counterparts were regularised within a short period of their appointment. Thus, they plead that a discrimination is made between the male and female workers who are similarly situated and the same is not justified. A perusal of the counter and the written arguments filed by the management shows that the management resists the claim of the petitioners on the ground that these female workers were appointed on casual basis on compassionate grounds and were doing miscellaneous works and they cannot claim for regularisation as other workers. This

ground is wholly unsustainable. The plea that they have taken these female labour on compassionate ground even though there was no necessity, is illusory. The management is expected to make appointments on compassionate grounds only when they require and otherwise not. The fact that these female workers were continued for a long period of over 10 years shows that the management required their services and therefore appointed them. The practice of appointment and continuation of casual labour for a long time on casual basis depriving them of the benefits enjoyed by the regular employees though they do the same work as regular employees, is deprecated by the courts and also the government. The Supreme Court under the judgment Ex. W1 desired the government to take appropriate action to regularise the services of all those workers who have been in continuous employment for more than 6 months. The management pleads that this decision has no relevance to the facts of this case but this observation of the Supreme Court squarely applies to the facts of this case. Thus, the management is bound to regularise the services of temporary and casual labour when they worked for certain minimum period which is claimed as 240 days in this case for the reason the working of any casual labour for such a period shows that the management requires the work of such worker for a long time. And it is only just that they should be given all the benefits of regular employees. The management is not justified in utilising the services of labour on casual basis for a long time without creating a post on regular basis and when their work is not temporary nature for a short period. Thus, I do not find any force in the contention of the management that this female labour could not be absorbed earlier on account of lack of regular posts or want of work, specially when the male workers who are appointed much later were regularised, before regularisation of these female workers.

7. The next defence taken by the management is that male casual labour are suitable for all jobs whereas female casual labour are only suitable for certain specific jobs. But there is no evidence produced by the management to show what are the jobs which cannot be done by the female workers and which can only be done by the male workers who are appointed on casual basis. These jobs are not stated to be specified nor a list of male and female workers on casual basis, is maintained separately. Thus, there are no justifiable grounds for the management to discriminate these female workers from the other workers appointed on casual basis either on the ground that they are female workers or on the ground that they are appointed only on compassionate grounds as widows of the deceased employees. No proper and justifiable reasons are given by the management for not regularising these female workers for a long period of 10 years, and considering the issue of their regularisation only after such a long time.

8. For all the above said reasons, I find the action of the management of Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam is not justified in not regularising with

retrospective effect the services of female casual labourers on par with their male counterparts.

9. Point No. 2 : In view of finding on point No. 1 above, I hold that the management is not justified in not regularising the female casual labour within a reasonable time of their appointment when they were working without any interruption and continuously. The petitioners claim for regularising all these casual labour after completion of 240 days of continuous work which is also recognised by the statutory provision contained under Section 25F of the I.D. Act which provides for giving reasons and paying compensation when a casual labour who worked for continuous period of 240 days i.e. removed. Thus, I find justification in the claim of the petitioners that they are entitled to be regularised after completion of 240 days continuous service with the management. Thus, I hold on this point that the female casual labour in this case are entitled to be regularised with retrospective effect from the respective dates of their completion of 240 days' continuous work with the management and they are entitled to all the fringe benefits on such regularisation.

10. In the result, AWARD is passed in the following terms :

"The action of the management of Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam in not regularising with retrospective effect the services of female casual labourers who worked for years together is not justified and these labourers are entitled to be regularised with retrospective effect from the date of completion of continuous service by them for 240 days with the management with all the fringe benefits on such regularisation."

Dictated to steno transcribed by her given under my hand and seal of the court this the 7th day of December, 1995.

Smt. G. JAISHREE, Chairman & Presiding Officer.

APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE IN I.T.I.D.

No. 5/93(C)

WITNESSES EXAMINED :

For Workman : None

For Management : None

DOCUMENTS MARKED :

For Workman : Nil

For Management : Ex. M1 : 17-1-1986 : Order in W.P. Nos. 59-60 & 563-70/83

Ex. M2 : 25-1-1990 : Letter of Manager(OP) Vsp. Port Trust.

Ex. M3 : Office order No. CE/19/81-dated 18-1-1981.

नई दिल्ली, 14 फरवरी, 1996

का. आ. 603.—आंदोलिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भैसर्स अब्दुल करीम स्टोन कांट्रॉक्टर्स रामगंज मार्डी, राजस्थान, के प्रबन्धतात्र के संबंध नियोजकों आंदोलनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट आंदोलिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार आंदोलिक अधिकरण, कोटा, राजस्थान के पंचान्त का प्रकाशित था गया है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-2-96 का प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-29011/38/90 आई.आर. (विविध)]

के. वी. वी. उम्मी, ईस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th February, 1996

S.O. 603.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Kota, Rajasthan as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Abdul Krcem Stone Contractor, Ram Ganj Mandi and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 6-2-1996.

[No. L-29011/38/90-I.R.(Misc.)]

K.V.B. UNAY, Desk Officer

अनुबंध

न्यायाधीश, आंदोलिक न्यायाधीकरण (केन्द्रीय)/कोटा राज. /

निर्देश प्रकरण अंक: आ०. न्या.-5/91

दिनांक स्थापित: 12/3/91

प्रसंग: भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली के आदेशांक एल. 29011/38/90-आई.आर. दिनांक 7-3-91

आंदोलिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947

मध्य

मेकेंट्री, राष्ट्रीय खान मजदूर यूनियन, 4 बी. एच. 27, विज्ञान नगर, कोटा।

—प्रार्थी यूनियन

एवं

भैसर्स अब्दुल करीम स्टोन कांट्रॉक्टर, मोडक तहसील रामगंज मंडी।

—अतिपक्षी नियोजक

उपस्थित

श्री आर. के. चाचान,

आर. एच. जे. एस.

प्रार्थी यूनियन की ओर से प्रतिनिधि श्री के. एस. यादव प्रतिपक्षी नियोजक की ओर से प्रतिनिधि श्री जर्माल अहमद अधिनियम दिनांक: 12/12/95

अधिनियम

भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा निम्न निर्देश आंदोलिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (जिसे तदुपरान्त "अधिनियम" से सम्बोधित किया जाएगा) की धारा 10(1) (घ) के अन्तर्गत इस न्यायाधीकरण को अधिनियमार्थ सम्प्रेषित किया गया है—

"Whether the demand of the Rashtriya Khan Mazdoor Union, Ko'a on the management of M/s. Abdul Karim Stone Contractor, Kukda Mine, Morak, Tch. Ramganj mandi (Rajasthan) for reinstatement of Shri Trilok, Smt. Kamala and Shri Sita Ram, Labourers in services w.c.f. 2-6-1990 with consequential benefits is justified. If so, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled. ?"

2. निर्देश न्यायाधीकरण में प्राप्त होने पर दर्ज रजिस्टर किया गया व पक्षकारों को सूचना जारी की गयी जिस पर दोनों पक्षों की ओर से अरद्द-अपने अध्यादेश प्रस्तुत विवाद है।

3. पक्षकारों को लोक न्यायालय द्वारा प्रकरण निपटाने हेतु प्रेरित किया गया जिस पर उस मामले में दोनों पक्षों ने आपस में समझौता कर विधा जाना प्रकट किया व प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रस्तुत कर कोई विवाद शेष नहीं रहने से अधिनियम पारित किया जाने का निवेदन किया।

4. इस प्रकार चंकि दोनों पक्षों ने आपसी समझौता कर लिया है और प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रस्तुत कर विवाद ममाप्त किया जाने का निवेदन किया है, अत कोई विवाद शेष नहीं रहने से प्रकरण में "विवाद रहिन अधिनियम" पारित किया जाना है।

इस अधिनियम को समुचित सरकार को नियमानुसार प्रवागनार्थ भिजवाया जाए।

आर. के. चाचान, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 1996

का. आ. 604.—आंदोलिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार से, भारत कोकिं कोल लिमि. के प्रबन्धतात्र के बाद नियोजकों आंदोलनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट आंदोलिक विवाद में, केन्द्रीय सरकार आंदोलिक अधिकरण, (मं. 2), धनवाद के पंचान्त को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6/2/96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-20012/69/87-डी-3(ग) आई.आर. (फोल-1)]

प्रग. मोहन, ईस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1996

S.O. 604.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 6-2-1996.

[No. L-20012/69/87-D-III(A)/IR(Coal-1)]

BRAJ MOHAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT
DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri D. K. Nayak, Presiding Officer
In the matter of an Industrial dispute under
Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 263 OF 1987

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management
of M/s. B.C.C.L. Dhanbad and their
workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen : None
On behalf of the employers : None

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dhanbad, the 29th January, 1996

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012 (69)/87-D/III(A), dated, the 29th September, 1987.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand of the union for payment of atleast Category I wages with other fringe benefits & allowance to Shri B.R. Bhattacharjee, now HEMM(trainee) in the M.O.C.P. of M/s. BCCL is justified ? If so, what relief the workman is entitled and from what date ?”

2. Soon after the receipt of the order of reference notices were duly served upon the parties. Thereafter none of the parties appeared nor took any steps in this reference. Thereafter,

several adjournments were granted and several notices were issued to them. But neither of the parties made their appearances nor took any steps. It therefore, leads me to an inference that there is no dispute existing between the parties. Accordingly I am constrained to pass a ‘No dispute’ Award in this reference, in the circumstances.

D. K. NAYAK, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 फरवरी, 1996

का. ग्रा. 605.—जबकि केन्द्र सरकार इस बात में संतुष्ट है कि सार्वजनिक हित के लिए यह अपेक्षित है कि नामिकीय ईश्वर और संघटक, भारी पानी और संबद्ध रसायन या आणविक ऊर्जा जो आंदोलिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुमति में मद 28 की परिधि में आती है कि विनिर्णय अथवा उत्तरादन में नगे आंदोलिक प्रतिष्ठानों का उक्त अविनियम के प्रयोजनार्थ मार्वजनिक उपयोगिक सेवा वाले घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब आंदोलिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (v) के उप खण्ड (vi) द्वारा प्रदत्त शब्दों का उपयोग करने हुए, केन्द्र सरकार नद्दियां ताकाल प्रभाव से 6 महीने की अवधि के लिए उक्त अविनियम के प्रयोजनार्थ उक्त उपयोग को सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता सेवा वाला घोषित करती है।

[का. सं. एस-11014/1/93-प्राई. आर. (पी.एन.)]

एस. वेणुगोपालन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th February, 1996

S.O. 605.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that public interest requires that the Industrial establishments manufacturing or producing Nuclear Fuel and Components, Heavy Water Water and Allied Chemicals, and Atomic Energy and Allied Chemicals, and Atomic Energy which are covered by item 28 in the First Schedule of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared public utility service for the purpose of the said Act.

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by Sub-Clause (vi) of Clause (a) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a period of six months.

[No. S-11014/1/93-IR(PL)]
S. VENUGOPALAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 फरवरी, 1996

का. आ. 606.—कर्मचारों गर्ज्य बोमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार इनद्वारा 1-3-1996 को उस नारीस्वर्ग के स्पष्ट में दियत करती है, जिसका उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (धारा-44 और 45 के मिलाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) और अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा-77 78, 79 और 81 के मिलाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध के ग्रन्ति के नियमित रेखों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्—

“जिना विचुर के कोडंगल्लुर तालुक में गर्जस्व ग्राम पोथा के अन्तर्गत आने वाले थोन्ने ।”

[संख्या एम-38013/9/96-एम. एम.-1)]

जे. पी. शुक्ला, अवर मंत्रिव

New the 15th February, 1996

S.O. 606.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (24 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st March, 1996 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Kerala: namely :—

“Area within the revenue Village of Poyya in Kodungallur Taluk of Trichur District.”

[No. S-38013/9/96-SS.II]

J. P. SHUKLA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 1996

का. आ. 607.—केंद्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपचंद्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 5-वा की उपधारा (1) के अनुमति में, श्री एच. डब्ल्यू. टी. स्पेम के स्थान पर श्री आर. एम.

कोणिक, भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (र.प्र.-1974) के अधिकारी की 16 फरवरी, 1996 से प्रसा शार्ट आरी निधि जाति तक केंद्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के रूप में नियुक्त करने हैं।

[संख्या ए-12026/1/96-एम. एम.-1]

जय प्रकाश शुक्ला, अवर मंत्रिव

New Delhi, the 16th February, 1996

S.O. 607.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 5D of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R. S. Kaushik, an officer of the Indian Administrative Service (UP : 1974) as the Central Provident Fund Commissioner vice Shri H.W.T. Syiem with effect from the 16th February, 1996 until further orders.

[No. A-12026/1/96-SS.II]

J. P. SHUKLA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 1996

का. आ. 608.—द्विंदी सरकार ने वह समाधान हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा काना अप्रीतित था, और्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (३) के उपखंड (VI) के उपवधों के अनुमति में भारत सरकार के थम मंत्रालय की अधिगृहिता संघर्षा का, आ. 2283 दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 1995 द्वारा कोयला उच्चीय को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 17 अगस्त, 1995 से वह मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था,

आंग केंद्रीय सरकार को राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि वो वह मास की और कालावधि के तिए बड़ाया जाना अप्रीतित है;

अतः अब, और्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (३) के उपखंड (VI) के पर अन्तर्कुल द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त उच्चीय को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 17 फरवरी, 1996 से वह मास की और कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[संख्या एम-11017/13/81-ग्राउंड.आर. (पार्सिमा)]

एम. वेणुगोपालन, अवर मंत्रिव

New Delhi, the 16th February, 1996

S.O. 608.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest so required had, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. 2283 dated 17th August, 1995 the Coal Industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months from the 17th August, 1995.

And, whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a further period of six months from the 17th February, 1996 .

[No. S-11017|13|81-JR(Policy)]

S. VENUGOPALAN, Under Secy.